

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

NO. 33.

TO THE PREACHERS.

CHRISTIANITY, PRACTICAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL JUSTICE.

Love God with All Thy Soul and Thy Neighbor as Thyself—"On These Two Commandments Hangs All the Law and the Prophets."

Too many preachers are serving only the sentiment of their congregations.

They listen too much to the conservative advice of the vestryman and not enough to the radicalism of Jesus Christ.

I am interested in the preachers, because I came very near being one myself.

Now, I couldn't hold a job in a pulpit, because I am a Populist and still cling to the teachings of the old fashioned agitator, Jesus of Nazareth. Brothers, I know you are in a hard row of pulpits and surrounded with deeply rooted stumps.

Many of you would like to say things you don't dare to.

But Jesus wasn't afraid.

Some of you have families to support, and have to "nurse your jobs" or starve.

But there are thousands of people in this country who are martyrs without even being professors of Christianity.

They can't even get a job of working for "Yonny Yonson," much less a job of working for Jesus in a fashionable church.

Preachers are only men, with appetites and passions as laboring men have. Though ever so richly endowed with the spirit, they are only instruments of expression, and entitled to material support only on a material basis.

The commonest clodhopper on earth can be a Christian—but he has to earn a living besides feeding the spirit.

If your preaching is not for the uplifting of all mankind materially, as well as spiritually, you are entitled only to spiritual support.

If you are teaching mankind that every man is his brother's keeper, then you are a benefactor of the community, and the people and God will provide for you.

You are entitled to support if you earn it—but if you are preaching for a salary that is paid you by men who deny you freedom of speech, then you are accepting a bribe to betray Jesus.

Some of you are weak and afraid to speak out lest you hurt the feelings of people whom you are convinced are conscientious in their errors.

What do you fear?

What is conscience but a matter of teaching? You should root out the old conscience and build a new one.

You are slaves to a system. Yes; but the whole system is wrong, and your business and God's business is to tear down an iniquitous system and establish the Kingdom of God on earth.

There is so much hell on earth that some people will feel at home in hell on the other side.

Show them the horrors of hell on earth as well as the tortures of the bottomless pit in the domain of disembodied spirits.

You don't like notoriety. Was there ever a man who received more notoriety and abuse than Jesus Christ?

Remember how the great newspapers and politicians denounced Dr. Parkhurst of New York as a fanatic, using all the vile epithets in the vocabulary of newspaper slang and political rot. Now they are lauding him to the skies for his success.

But you don't know of any such corruption to combat, then in the name of heaven it is time you were opening your eyes. Read the daily press with its budget of crime, starvation, misery, suicide and sensational headlines announcing to the greedy public the carrion on which the minds of the nineteenth century civilization feeds. Look in upon the palaces and banquets of the rich, visit the hovels of the poor and oppressed. Look into the grog shops and tenements of the cities. Behold the idle rich and the unemployed poor. See children growing up in ignorance and squalor—others growing up in arrogance and dissipation. Open your eyes.

There is hell on earth for you to fight.

God is busy—better help him than to pat him on the back.

Try to bring the kingdom of God to earth, instead of carting hell to heaven. Bring heaven to earth and hell will move out.

Don't try to scare people with that old fake story about sulphur and brimstone. Men already in hell can't be scared. They want to get out—show them the way to heaven on earth.

Let the bishops discuss theology—study the sermon on the mount—preach Christ before he was crucified and denounce the spirit that crucified him.

That he was crucified is nothing—that such men as crucified him now rule the world, is the devil you must fight.

Don't weep over the crucifixion, but over the depravity of man.

Teach Christianity, not popular sentiment.

Be sure you are not crucifying Christ yourself, before you sing Jesus paid it all.

The fact that Jesus died on the cross

won't save you. You, too, must be willing to die for the salvation of the world.

Praising Jesus for what you would not do yourself won't do any good. God isn't fooled by flattery.

Even if Jesus were only a man, his example and teaching is worthy. You believe him a God, "one having authority." Then what are you whining about? Quote Him as an authority, and preach as he taught.

The teaching of Christ freed the black slaves, it should free all mankind from the burdens of monopoly and oppression.

No matter which one of the churches of men you are associated with, consult your Bible first, and all humanity before creed, party race or nation.

Don't quarrel about the past, but study the present and help shape the future destiny of men and nations while on earth. God will take care of them when they die. Your care is that they should live aright.

If you don't believe Christianity is practical get out of the pulpit and go to plowing corn. You will soon find out that the devil is practiced in his oppressions, anyway.

I don't want to abuse the preachers. I believe the church is the greatest power in the world for good—when it preaches practical Christianity.

But the fear of hell beyond the grave will never save the world.

Think about scaring a man into love—making a man love his neighbor at the muzzle of a shot gun.

GEORGE A. PICKETT, Hardy, Ark.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

The Program of the Money Lenders' Foreign League. (New York Recorder.)

The Carlisle currency bill has been withdrawn, and a substitute has been offered in its place which is not sure to pass the house, and can not possibly pass the senate. But the discussion of it will not be a waste of time. It embodies, crudely, to be sure, and not to the satisfaction of the banks, the main features of the currency program which the national bank power has determined to force upon this country if it can.

Briefly stated, that program is this: To substitute a bank note currency, to be expanded, contracted and generally manipulated by the banks, for the government's own paper currency, issued in the nation's name and regulated by the nation's representatives in congress assembled.

This is the culminating aggression of the mighty bank power that has been built—just like that of Great Britain—on the foundation furnished by our immense war debt.

In 1860 the whole public debt was but \$65,000,000, and in 1886 it was but \$37,513. The government's creditors prior to the war had but little to do, if anything, in shaping its financial policy. The war came, and by the year 1860 the public debt amounted in round numbers to \$2,700,000,000. At once the national creditors became a powerful and influential class. They were the first people to discover that our circulating medium and all the government issues should be made payable in gold.

They insisted that the principal and the interest of their bonds should be paid in gold, and it was done. From that hour there has been a continuous fight by the wealthy money lenders, mortgage holding classes of our own and foreign countries, where our bonds and securities have gone, to have all bills of credit, both public and private, made payable in gold.

Thus a persistent pressure has been exerted by the International Usurers' league to enhance the price of gold coin, decrease the volume of our currency, and increase the indebtedness of our people.

The Cleveland administration has been from the start, and is to-day, the political creature and cat's paw of the International Usurers' league. It was in the interest of that combine of money lenders that it first discredited silver and closed our silver mines, and it is in its interest that it is now trying to crowd a bank note inflation bill down the throat of congress.

The ulterior purpose of that bill is to force the retirement of all the legal tenders, compel other and larger gold bond issues and transfer the entire power of issuing money from the people's congress to the parlors of the banks.

What Is an Injunction?

An injunction is a law which is found on no statute book.

A law which has never been voted on by any set of legislators.

A law which has never been signed by any governor or President.

A law which exists without consent of the people.

A law which came into being as the will of one man.

An injunction is a law made by a judge;

And its penalties are fixed by the same judge;

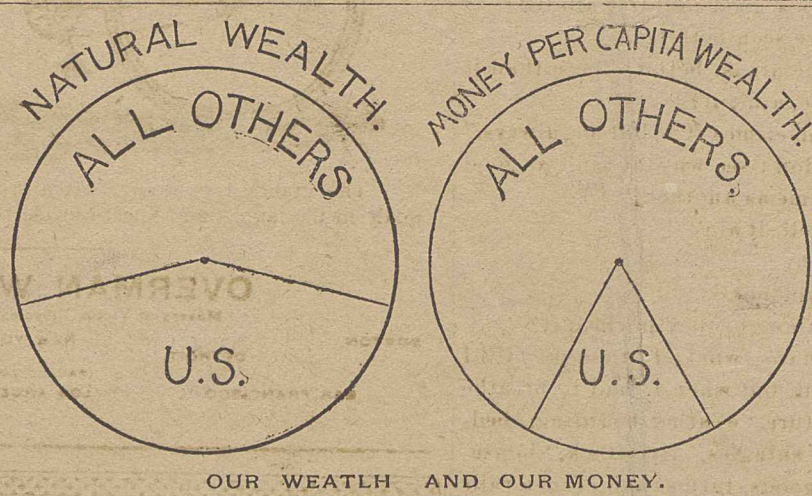
And the offenders are tried before the same judge;

And the verdict is rendered by a jury of one man—the same judge;

And the sentence is pronounced by the same judge.

Now, dear reader, we hope you will take time to think whether there is not more in this trial and sentence of Mr. Debs than you ever dreamed of before.

—Nevada Director.



NATIONAL CIRCUS.

CONGRESS TRYING HARD TO PLEASE ITS MASTERS.

Mrs. Annie Diggs Feels Like Waking Them Up—Would Like to See a Real Woman in the White House.

[Correspondence, Topeka Advocate.]

Plutocratic pirates and gold buccanniers have full control of our one glorious ship of state. The few congressmen who have consciences and souls are perfectly helpless in the clutch of these high handed usurpers. It will never be different. The general public will never be served by the national congress until the two old party machines are broken, and a new element gains control; a new party which will come into power for the express purpose of serving the people instead of the plunderers.

There isn't the slightest use in looking to congress for anything save that which will enhance the fortunes of the greedy gluttons of fortune. It is a foregone conclusion that whatever legislation gets through this session will be such as will please the privileged class. This state of affairs is so fixed that it is of little interest even to watch the gyrations and listen to the vapors of the honorables while making grave pretense of serving their country.

The currency bill is under discussion in the house to-day. There was a comical performance going on when I entered the gallery. A big republican fellow from down east was reading his speech in thunderous tones, and it was so evident that he was making that speech to his constituents that no one in the house was listening. I think he must have been trying to "holler" loud enough for his down east neighbors to hear him. He stood first on one foot and then on the other, thrust his hands into his trousers pockets while reading a page of his speech, which was bolstered up before him on a pile of books. Every few minutes his voice would tie up into a shrill sort of a yell, in order, I suppose, to give extra emphasis to the profound stuff he was getting off on the money question.

Here is one sentence which this orator shrilled out in extra high pitch: "Would I retire the greenbacks? Yes, I would."

The old chump! I wanted to throw something at him. If I could have aimed straight at that pile of books which supported the dreary stuff he was reciting to a suffering host, I would have been tempted to throw and risk arrest by the sergeant-at-arms.

Retire the greenbacks indeed! What for, I would like to know? Is it because they are the best money a nation or people ever had? Is it because they carried the country through a terrible war? Is it because they are connected with the memories of Abraham Lincoln's administration? Ah! what patriots these latter day republicans are.

I stood all of this rattling idiocy that was possible without becoming unamiable, then departed for the senate. The show was different there, but quite as farcical. Another down easter (this one a democrat) was reading his oration on the Nicaragua canal bond steal. Of course, he was in favor of it, but his speech was in lovely contrast to the orator at the other end of the capitol. The senator was spick and span just out of a band box, as to dress. He handled his gold eye-glasses dextrously, and spoke in modulated tones. Nobody was interested, of course. There was not a dozen senators in the chamber.

"Merciful heaven! what is a woman made of who can be so heartless and selfish with such boundless opportunity and means to bless and brighten other lives that the President's wife has at her command? Oh, for a woman, a woman of the people, a woman with a soul, such a woman as Mrs. John Davis or Mrs. Simpson to occupy the white house and use the glorious power and privilege of her position to make other lives brighter."

Frances Cleveland is a woman after David Overmyer's own heart (I'll not say soul—I don't think he has one). Mr. Overmyer's kind of women are of the selfish, society sort; women who wouldn't do so unwomanly a thing for the world as to go to the ballot box and cast a vote for a better and more Christian order of business and of society, but who would feel entirely

DELICATE, REFINED AND WOMANLY WITHOUT EVEN AN EXCUSE OF A DRESS ABOVE HER SHOULDERS AND NOT A VESTIGE OF A SLEAVE, SUBMITTING TO BE GAZED AT AND HUGGED BY ANY DRUNKEN LOAFER WHO BEGGED FOR A WALTZ, PROVIDED, OF COURSE, THAT THE LOAFER WAS TITLED OR RICH.

ANNIE L. DIGGS.

PATRIOTISM IN JAIL.

Ring Words of Patriotism From a Victim of Corporate Villainy.

From the jail at Woodstock, Ill., E. V. Debs has issued the following manifesto to the American people: "In going to jail for participation in the late strike we have no apologies to make nor regrets to express. We go to jail, not like quarry slaves, but sustained by the consciousness that we have done our duty. No ignominy attaches to us on account of this sentence. I would not change places with Judge Woods, and if it is expected that six months or even six years in jail will purge me of contempt the punishment will fail of its purpose."

"Candor compels me to characterize the whole proceedings as infamous. It is not calculated to revive the rapidly failing confidence of the American people in the federal judiciary. There is not a scrap of testimony to show that one of us violated any law whatever. And if we are guilty of conspiracy why are we punished for contempt? This question will continue to be asked with ever-increasing emphasis."

"I would a thousand times rather be accountable for the strike than for the decision."

"The ridicule of the press that we are 'posing as martyrs' will not deceive the people. We all have homes and loved ones, and none of us is here by choice. We simply abide by the arbitrary action of the courts. There is a higher power yet to be heard from. No corporation will influence its decision. Our cause is that of conscientious liberty and we have an abiding faith in the American people. We accept our lot with becoming patience and composure."

"We can afford to wait."

"So far as I am concerned I feel that when all the circumstances are considered it would only have been disgraceful if we had so acquitted ourselves as to have kept out of jail. Our enemies are entitled to all the comfort they can extract from our imprisonment, and our friends need have no concern."

"Questions of great and grave import are up for decision. Great principles involving the liberty of the citizen are at stake. Out of all this good will come. There is one fundamental, bedrock principle that the American people will never suffer to be sacrificed. It may be menaced, as it now is, but when the high court, 'We, the people,' have passed final judgment its enthronement will be fixed and secure for all time."

"We are by chance the mere instrumentalities in the evolutionary processes in operation through which industrial slavery is to be abolished and economic freedom established. Then the starry banner will symbolize, as it was designed to symbolize, social, political, religious and economic emancipation from the thralldom of tyranny, oppression and degradation."

—EUGENE V. DEBS.

"McHenry County Jail, Woodstock, Ill., Jan. 8, 1895."

AMERICAN TENANTS.

Some time ago a writer in the North American Review made the statement, that the United States is the largest tenant farmer nation in the world. Here is a list of the tenant farmers in some of the states as given by the writer:

Missouri.....	39,872
Pennsylvania.....	45,825
Maryland.....	13,898
Virginia.....	34,537
North Carolina.....	52,728
Georgia.....	62,175
West Virginia.....	12,000
Ohio.....	48,283
Indiana.....	40,050
Illinois.....	85,244
Michigan.....	15,411
Iowa.....	45,174
Nebraska.....	11,491
Kentucky.....	44,027
Kansas.....	22,265
Tennessee.....	57,296
Mississippi.....	41,558
Arkansas.....	26,138
Texas.....	55,465

Total.....749,310

Here are twenty-one of our leading states with more tenant farmers than England, Ireland Scotland and Wales.

LINCOLN'S BLESSING.

THE ADMINISTRATION PLOTTING TO DESTROY IT.

The Greenback Which Saved the Union Endangered by the Money Power, of Which Abraham Lincoln Warned the People.

President Lincoln wrote to Col. Edmund D. Taylor of Chicago, December, 1864, as follows: (See Pen and Voice, Page 404.)

MY DEAR COL. DICK: I have long determined to make public the origin of the greenback and to tell the world that it is one of Dick Taylor's creations. You have always been friendly to me, and when troublesome times fell upon us and my shoulders, though broad and willing, were weak and myself surrounded by such circumstances and such people that I knew not whom to trust, then I said in my extremity, "I will send for Col. Taylor, he will know what to do."

I think it was in January, 1862, on or about the 16th, that I did so. You came, and I said to you, "What can we do?" Said you, "Why, issue treasury notes, bearing no interest, printed on the best banking paper. Issue enough to pay off the army expenses and declare it legal tender." Chase thought it a hazardous thing, but we finally accomplished it, and gave to the people of the republic the greatest blessing they ever had—their own paper to pay their own debts.

It is due to you, the father of the present greenback, that the public should know it, and I take great pleasure in making it known.

How many times have I laughed at your telling me plainly that I was too lazy to be anything but a lawyer.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN, President.

The greatest blessing the people ever had to be destroyed by usurers.

Who wants the greenbacks destroyed? Nobody but the fellows against whose encroachment Abraham Lincoln warned the people of America in the following language:

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed."

Away with golden calf worship. Let us worship our own wives and children awhile.

Our own country and our own credit.

The nation's rulers must be made to hear the voice of the nation's people.

The bankers have better facilities for expressing themselves, as they own the big newspapers and the leaders of congress.

No doubt some of the ignorant puppets in congress take the expressions of these men to be the voice of the American people, but that is because the money power monopolizes the floor.

Let the people raise a point of order and put in a few words for themselves.

There is not an intelligent farmer or laborer in the United States who wants the greenbacks destroyed.

And yet congressmen are tumbling over each other in the effort to "save the country" by doing just what a majority of the people don't want them to do.

The bankers boast of having secured the passage of the first "resumption" act, which came so near swamping the whole country.

And the act they now propose is even a worse one.

How long will the grandsons of revolutionary heroes consent to be treated like spoiled children?

If we don't rise and make ourselves heard soon it will be too late to settle the matter peaceably.

Are we patriots or calves?

WHY CHRIST WAS KILLED.

He Sympathized with the Poor and Oppressed.

Rev. Myron Reed of Denver, Col., said: "What was Jesus Christ killed for and who killed him? He tramped all the way from Nazareth to Calvary. He was born in a borrowed barn. Respectable sinners he called 'whited sepulchres.' He walked into a temple he didn't own and drove out some money changers he was not acquainted with, though he wasn't sheriff nor under sheriff. * * *

Right down at the bottom Christ was killed for his sympathy with the poor and contempt for the rich and unjust. He was regarded by the respectable classes as an outlaw, a felon, and, if you please, an anarchist!"

R. O. BENNETT has started a new People's paper in Chicago, the "Age." He will make an eight page daily of the publication, beginning the first of May. The weekly edition shows that editorially, at least, the paper will be a success. The Populists need a daily of national circulation from Chicago, and we hope the Age will be sustained.

If all contempt of court were a crime, this country would have more prisons than schools. There is more contempt of court at large nowadays than patriotism in office.

A STATE RAILROAD.

California Contemplates Building a Railroad of Her Own.

From Seaport News.

The Los Angeles Herald is urging the merits of senator Mathews' state railroad bill and also advocating the Kern county and Los Angeles road, since San Francisco merchants have not sufficient spirit and enterprise to endeavor to free themselves from the S. P. company collar they have so long and meekly worn. We agree with the Herald that the state railroad is a splendid conception and should receive the hearty support of every citizen of California regardless of locality. More than any one thing, would it tend to knit this great state together and prevent the spreading of the state division sentiment.

The Matthews bill is plain and simple. It contemplates the construction and equipment of a railroad extending the entire length of the state, to be operated by the state. It should not be necessary to point out the enormous advantages of such a road; but what is even more important, it would rest this great state forever from the clutches of that gigantic monopoly, known as the Southern Pacific company, which levies directly and indirectly a tax on every man, woman and child in California.

To the scoffers against the present attempt of wide awake citizens of San Diego to free themselves from the despotism of the Santa Fe by a direct competing line east, we commend these earnest words from the Herald, to which we heartily say "Amen."

It is rather the fashion to scoff and shrug the shoulders when a new plan is presented to make California a commercially free state. Civic and political freedom are empty words to those who know the thralldom of commercial bondage. Except in the matter of overland transportation in this section of the state, we are a commonwealth of bond slaves, and there is no Moses in the land. The people must free themselves. That is one of the conditions of our advanced civilization. A Moses could lead the children of Israel out of Egypt and a Lincoln could strike the shackles from the black slave, but the nineteenth century white slave must free himself. We have looked and looked till our eyes are strained and tired, for relief that shall come from a private source. It has not come. It will not come. The people must look to themselves. This is the lesson of the day. It has been well learned. If the signs fail not the people are prepared to free themselves.

SOCIALISM.

A Much Misunderstood Term Briefly Explained.

We give these quotations merely to show our readers what socialism means.

The plutocratic press in attempting to crush the Populists indulges in all kinds of epithets, calling us idiots, an archaisms and socialists indiscriminately.

Many people are led to believe that "socialism" is some violent form of insanity or total depravity.

Socialism is somewhat an ideal conception of society, it is true—but it is based on the "golden rule" which Christ advocated, nevertheless.

Don't let yourself be scared with the shout of "socialism." It won't hurt anybody but thieves and despots.

The following is an extract from an article by James G. Clarke in the January Arena:

The term "socialism" has so long been subject to vague and conflicting definitions—so long misrepresented by selfishly interested parties and misunderstood by others—that the following statements by standard authorities may serve to enlighten the public mind:

"The ethics of socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity.—Encyclopedia Britannica.

The whole aim and purpose of socialism is a closer union of social factors. The present need is growth in that direction.—Prof. Richard T. Ely.

Socialism—A theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed.—Webster.

No thinking man will controvert that associated industry is the most powerful agent of production, and that the principle of association is susceptible of further and beneficial development.—John Stuart Mill.

The answer of socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner or the feudal lord, both of which were formerly regarded as necessary to the well being and even the very existence of society.—Prof. William Clarke.

The citizens of a large nation industriously organized, have reached their possible ideal of happiness when the producing, distributing and other activities are such that each citizen finds in them a place for all his energies and aptitudes, while he obtains the means of satisfying all his desires.—Herbert Spencer.

Socialism is often summarily dismissed with the remark that "the time is not ripe for it." Socialists have no idea of harvesting a crop before it is ripe. They do contend, however, that the unripeness of a crop is no reason for not cultivating it. Socialism being the product of the social evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it.—Rev. F. M. Sprague.

TENDENCIES OF TRADE.

As Observed and Reported by R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review.

LOWEST PRICES YET RECORDED.

Have Been Reached and a Slightly Upward Tendency in Some Commodities Is Now Observed. Failures for the Month Less Than Had Been Anticipated.

Things look better near the close of this week, because it is believed that a new loan will be negotiated. There was need of relief, since January close with the heaviest withdrawals of gold from the treasury—\$43,463,108—the hope of a new loan being the one thing which has lifted prices during the past few days. January leaves behind it the lowest average of prices for all commodities ever known; for cotton, iron and its products, wool and silver, the lowest monthly average ever known, after which it ran above the minimum, but yet declining rapidly toward that point. Industrial operations have not materially diminished, though it has been a disappointing month, because the general revival expected has not come.

The continuing drift of money to New York shows scanty commercial demand in the interior, and no improvement in the rate of interest in commercial loans. In short, business is still waiting, and finds reason for hesitation in the condition of the treasury.

Iron and steel look less encouraging at the east and the demand is disappointing, although prices are not weaker. At Pittsburgh and the west a larger demand appears, particularly for wire and wire nails, which do not increase in price as yet, while Bessemer iron is 25 cents higher, billets a little stronger and gray forge 15 cents lower. The structural demand is good, but prices are a shade lower, and while the market for bar iron has been unusually good prices do not lift. Considerable contracts for cast pipe have been taken, or pending, but in the aggregate the new business since January 1 has not answered expectations.

Textile manufacturers cannot secure improvement for the week for, though print cloths have advanced a shade, the demand for other cotton goods is only moderate and prices are unusually irregular.

Failures during the month of January have been less important than were apprehended, the aggregate liabilities for twenty-four days have been \$10,685,000, against \$35,811,840 last year; only \$2,469,193 being of manufacturing concerns, against \$9,124,562 last year, \$8,165,267 being the total of manufacturing concerns, against \$14,758,263 last year. The heavy decrease, particularly in manufactures, will attract attention. Failures in the past week have been 354 in the United States, against 370 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 52 last year.

First Repulse of the Japs.

The Way to Spread It.
"I have one request to make," said the happy girl, after replying "Yes" to her lover's proposal.
"What is it, sweetheart?"
"That our engagement be kept a secret."
"As you please, dear. But why?"
"Because I want that the Browns and Winslow girls, who said I could not get an offer, to know it as soon as possible."

An Important Difference.
To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Men have been known to lose by perspiration 5,000 or 6,000 grains an hour.

\$100 Reward. \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Black Rings
under the eyes and a sallow complexion show biliousness. This is one of the most disagreeable of stomach disorders and if allowed to have its own way will result in great harm. Cure biliousness at once by using Ripans Tablets. One tablet gives relief.

Notice.
I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Optum and Whisky habits to have one of our books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 881, and one will be sent you free.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. Mrs. W. PICKETT, Van Siden and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind, colic, etc. In a bottle.

Karl's Clover Root, the best blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts. 50 cts. \$1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c a bottle.

Could Not Walk

Rheumatism in Hips & Back

Eyesight Affected but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures All.

"I was troubled with pains in my back and hips. My eyes swelled so that I could not see for two or three days at a time. I became so I could not walk at times. The rheumatism had such a hold on me I never expected to get well. At last I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped my appetite and before five bottles and I am well and as



Mrs. Marion A. Burns was all gone my back was a great deal better and the pains had left my hips. I have now taken over five bottles and I am well and as

Free From Rheumatism

as if I had never been afflicted with it. I shall continue to use Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

for I believe I owe my life to its use." Mrs. M. A. Burns, West Gardner, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all 1 ver biliousness. Jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, etc. 25 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of cures, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right remedy is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

She was blind.

A blindness comes to me now and then. I have it now. It is queer. I can see your eyes but not your nose. I can read because some of the letters are blurred; dark spots cover them; it is mighty uncomfortable.

I know all about it; it's DYSPESIA. Take one of these; it will cure you in ten minutes.

What is it?

A • Ripans • Tabule.

TOBACCO SEEDS

SUITABLE TO A farmer, 25 years in the business. I raise tobacco seed from the world. Reputation of our seeds recent to none. Catalogue mailed free. Large number of improved varieties than can be found anywhere else.

R. A. LAND SEED CO., Box 100, Dallas, Tex.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Do not let it go to time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Thirty-Second Day.

SENATE.—Ten new bills were introduced, and twelve local bills passed.

S. 259.—For the relief of persons who have purchased lands from the state which lands were bid off for the state at tax sale, and from any cause were not subject to sale by the state. Passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolution were offered by Mr. Hearn, populist, requesting the governor to send to the house copies of all correspondence relating to the employment of state troops in the counties of Jefferson, Bibb and Walker last June, and a statement of the cost to the state of the inauguration of Governor Oates and from what fund paid. Referred to committee on rules.—Mr. Hearn also offered a resolution providing for an appointment of a committee of three from the house and two from the senate to consolidate all the election bills now before the house, the committee to consist of three democrats and two populists. Referred to the committee on rules, ayes, 47; nays, 23.

A resolution by Mr. Robinson, providing for a special committee of three to examine and report whether additional clerical help is needed in the office of superintendent of education, was agreed to.—Several other resolutions and petitions of only local interest or of little importance were presented.

Thirty-five new bills, H. 233 and 232, were passed and the following general bills:

H. 335.—To amend the act of December 13, 1888, relating to the amendment of the charters of corporations.

H. 274.—To provide for the awarding of contracts for state and county printing to citizens of this state.

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beat of residence of persons when such residence is partly in two or more counties or beats.

Senate amendment to H. 366 was concurred in.

The speaker signed the following bills: H. 232, 452, 490, 550.

H. 789.—To amend section 1205 relating to liability of insurance agents. Passed.

Thirty-Fifty Day.

SENATE.—Nine new bills were introduced, and an equal number of local bills passed.

S. 167.—To perfect titles to lands adversely held and claimed by citizens of the state. Passed.

S. 315.—To amend section 3 of an act to create the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama. Passed.

S. 263.—To amend section 2973 of code of Alabama, so as to provide a more effectual remedy against the subscribers to the capital stock of a corporation, who have not paid their subscription. Passed.

The bill to amend section 2 of article 2 of the constitution, so as to reduce the minimum area of counties to 400 square miles, was lost, less than two thirds of the senators favoring it. The yeas were: Messrs. President, Bogart, Browder, Cunningham, Darby, Robinson, Kilpatrick, Nolen, Rogers, Samford, Sayre, Walker, of Henry, Walker of Marengo.—14.

Nays—Messrs. Almon, Austill, Brewer, Bruner, Culver, Day, Hollis, Kemp, McRae, Milner, Moody, Porter, Williamson.—13. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Twenty-three new bills were introduced, and several resolutions passed.

The Governor communicated his approval of H. 404, 333, 83, 98, 356, 506, 136, 580, 452, 490, 232, 467, 107.

Ten local bills were passed.

H. 1009.—To create the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit and provide for the appointment of a judge and election of a solicitor. The counties constituting this new circuit are Mobile, Baldwin and Washington.—Passed.

H. 945.—To provide for repairing and furnishing the capital and improving the ground.—The amendment to strike out the last sentence as to improvement of the grounds was tabled, and the bill passed.

Senate amendments to H. 505 and 597 were concurred in.—The speaker signed bills S. 42 and H. 674. Adjourned.

Thirty-Sixth Day.

SENATE.—Eighteen new bills were introduced; twenty-two local and corporation bills were passed, also the following: S. 109.—To create a lion in favor of owners of public granaries; S. 234.—To amend section 2790 of the code; S. 339.—To amend section 1906 of the code S. 304.—Relating to the killing of stock by railroads; H. 273.—To amend section 3091 of the code, relating to liens in favor of owners of railroads.—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Twenty-seven new bills were introduced. Thirteen local and personal bills were passed and one, H. 801, tabled. H. 737.—To consolidate and adjust the state debt, was passed.—Adjourned.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—The reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with. An agreement was reached that the bankruptcy bill should have the right of way until disposed of.

Mr. Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska, presented a resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to exercise his discretion in redeeming all forms of paper currency in silver as often as he is convinced that a systematic effort is being made to deplete the gold reserve and force an issue of bonds. The resolution went over under rules.

The Hawaiian matter was resumed and after speeches by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and Frye of Maine, defending New England against a charge of being interested in Hawaiian bonds, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Vest as a substitute amendment to the Allen resolution favoring annexation, was adopted:

Resolved, That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the effort to establish republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of absolute non-interference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations, and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government, untrammelled and uninfluenced by foreign dictation. That the administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the American people.

The vote was as follows: Yeas—Bate, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Butler, Call, Cockrell, George, Gibson, Gray, Harris, Hanton, Iry, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Pascoe, Pettigrew, Ransom, Turpie Vest, Vilas and Walsh. Total, 24.

Nays—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Cary, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Higgins, Kyle, Mitchell of Oregon, Peffer, Platt, Pritchard, Proctor, Sherman, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott. Total, 22.

A party vote except that Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, republican voted with the democrats, this preventing a tie. At 3 o'clock the senate heard eulogies on the late Representative Charles O'Neill and as a further mark of respect adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.—A message from the president on the financial situation was read and referred to the committee on finance.—The house bill passed July 6, 1894, to disapprove the treaty made with the Ute Indians to be removed to Utah, was taken up, amended and passed.—The bankruptcy bill, which had been displaced, was again taken up and made the unfinished business for to-morrow.—The senate then held a brief executive session and adjourned.

FOURTY-FIRST DAY.—Several resolutions were offered and referred, all of them relating to finance.—Amendments to the pooling bill, which Mr. Butler said he would call up to-morrow, were suggested by Mr. Chandler.—The bankruptcy bill was discussed two hours.—The commercial traveler's bill, which allows the issue of 5,000 miles tickets, was passed.—Adjourned.

REPUBLICANS.—Messrs. Adams of Pennsylvania, Belden, of New York, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Boutelle of Maine, Bowers of California, Gillette, Hooker and LeFevre of New York, Lord of California, Louisiana, of New Jersey, Marvin, Payne, Quigg and Ray of New York, Reed of Maine, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Storer of Ohio, Sherman, Van Voorhis,

Wadsworth and Weaver of New York, Wagner of Pennsylvania.

Democrats.—Messrs. Covert of New York, Davey, Mayer, Ogden, Price and Robertson of Louisiana.

FOURTY-SECOND DAY.—After a long time spent in a hot wrangle over a report from the committee on rules fixing Saturday 4:30 p. m., for a vote on the Kelly Pacific railroad bill, the report was agreed to. The house then took up the bill in committee of the whole and exhausted in discussion the time allotted to it for the day.—A bill was passed authorizing the chief officer of any state penitentiary or jail, to open the mail of a prisoner when he has reason to believe the correspondence derogatory to the prison discipline.—Mr. Hatch reported the agricultural appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895. It was put on the calendar.—Adjourned.

FOURTY-FOURTH DAY.—A resolution by Mr. Hitt, republican, of Illinois, asking information as to the connection of British subjects with the recent attempted revolution in Hawaii, was adopted.—Some personal and local bills were passed and a concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee of fifteen to arrange a program for the dedication of the Chickamauga national park.—The Kelly bill for refunding the debts of the Pacific railroad was further discussed.—A currency bill was reported by Mr. Springer from the committee on banking and currency. The report accompanying the measure is substantiated by a copy of the president's message, which read to both houses of congress on the 28th ultimo. The report states that the message sets forth clearly and forcibly the reasons for the passage of the bill. "The committee," it continues, "could add nothing in facts or argument which would better portray the existing condition of our financial affairs or more clearly demonstrate the necessity for prompt and patriotic action on the part of congress in order to secure the needed relief." The report then summarizes the different amendments agreed upon by the committee, and concludes as follows: "The extraordinary condition, to which the president has referred in his message, and the necessity for immediate action, in view of the early adjournment of this congress, have constrained your committee to concur in reporting the bill, with the proposed amendments, to the house for its consideration, each member reserving to himself the right to file his separate views thereon and have them printed with the report of the committee, and vote on the proposed amendments which may be offered in the house and on the final passage of the bill as he may determine."—At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

A BRIGHT STAR.

A SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO LED MARY ANDERSON TO FAME.

Also Played Leading Roles With Booth, Barrett and Thorne.

(From the St. Louis Chronicle.)

One of the most conspicuous figures in the Stargeland of America to-day is John W. Norton. Born in the seventh ward of New York City forty-x years ago, the friends of his youth were Thomas W. Keene and Frank Chmura. We find Keene a star at the age of 25 and Norton in the flower of early manhood the leading man for Edwin Booth at the famous Winter Garden Theatre. He was starred with Lawrence Barrett early in the 70s, and alternated the leading roles with Charles Thorne at the Variety Theatre in New Orleans. Early in the Centennial year, in Louisville, Norton met our Mary Anderson, then a fair young girl who aspired for stage fame, took her under his guidance and, as everybody knows, led her to fame. Mr. Norton is now the proprietor of the Grand Opera House in St. Louis, the Duquesne Theatre, Pittsburgh, and one of the stockholders in the American Extravaganza Company.

One afternoon early in June he hobbled into his New York Office on Broadway and encountered his business manager, George McKanus, who had also been a rheumatic sufferer for two years. Norton was surprised that McKanus had discarded his cane. Who cured you? he asked. "I cured myself," replied McKanus, "with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"I was encouraged by Mr. McKanus' cure and as a last resort tried the Pink Pills myself," said Mr. Norton to a Chronicle reporter. "You have known me for five years and know how I have suffered. Why, during the summer of 1892 I was on my back at the Mulmphy Hospital, in this city, four weeks. I was put on the old system of dieting, with a view to clearing those acidulous properties in my blood that medical theorists say is the cause of my rheumatism. I left the Hospital feeling stronger, but the first damp weather brought with it those excruciating pains in the legs and back. It was the same old trouble. After sitting down for a stretch of five minutes the pains screwed my legs into a knot when I arose, and I hobbled as painfully as ever. After I had taken my first box of Pink Pills it struck me that the pains were less troublesome. I tried another box, and to begin almost unconsciously to have faith in the Pink Pills. I improved so rapidly that I could rise after sitting at my desk for an hour and the twinges of rheumatism that accompanied my rising were so mild that I scarcely noticed them. During the past two weeks we have had much rainy weather in St. Louis. But the dampness has not had the slightest effect in bringing back the rheumatism, which I consider a sufficient and reliable test of the efficacy of Pink Pills. I may also say that the Pink Pills have acted as a tonic on my stomach, which I thought was well nigh destroyed by the thousand and one alleged remedies I consumed in the past five years."

Speaking from her Experience,

After years of practical use and a trial of many brands of baking powder (some of which she recommended before becoming acquainted with the great qualities of the Royal), Marion Harland finds the Royal Baking Powder to be greatly superior to all similar preparations, and states that she uses it exclusively, and deems it an act of justice and a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.

The testimony of this gifted authority upon Household Economy coincides with that of millions of housekeepers, many of whom speak from knowledge obtained from a continuous use of Royal Baking Powder for a third of a century.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Wadsworth and Weaver of New York, Wagner of Pennsylvania.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895.

NO. 34.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A MOST STUPENDOUS FRAUD AND SWINDLE.

The American People Have Drunk Too Deep at the Fount of Liberty to Submit to Enslavement by the Bond Schemes of Europe.

The interest bearing public debt is a burden which never ought to have been imposed upon the nation. It is the most stupendous fraud and swindle ever perpetrated upon a free people. It was conceived in fraud, and brought fourth in iniquity. It was a scheme to rob 40,000,000 of people after they had emancipated 4,000,000 at the sacrifice of rivers of blood and millions of treasure.

Before the legal tender act had passed the threshold of legislation, it was met by the money sharks of Wall street. * * * We will show you how and why they opposed it. We are told that on the 11th of January, only four days after the introduction of the bill, the wolf-howl that had during the time, echoed from bank to bank, called to Washington a convention of the money power, consisting of four delegates from New York banks, three from Philadelphia and three from Boston. * * * What arguments were used, or what undue influences were brought to bear upon the law-makers of the government will probably never be known. Every greenback that went out to fight the nation's battles was accompanied by a bond shark, to gobble it up, as soon as it had performed its service. The act of 1862, authorizing the issue of the first \$150,000,000 of greenbacks, authorized \$500,000,000 of bonds to absorb them.

There was never a dry day, after the passage of the first legal tender act, but what the government was in possession of all the money it needed, of its own creation without borrowing a dollar or selling a bond.

The only object of the bond was to enable the money sharks again to get control of the money of the country, which they never could do without the bond. The government established the fact that it could meet all its obligations, purchase all its supplies and defray every expense by its own legal tender; and if so, what was the necessity of borrowing?

You answer that the bonds were necessary to absorb the excess, occasioned by the extraordinary demands of war.

I deny that there was an excess. Let only him dare assert it who had more than he had use for.

Even if there was an excess, the bonds did not diminish it. The excess has only been transferred from the pockets of laborers and wealth producers to those of usurers, importers and international dealers.

Every bond is used as money. They are used by English capitalists to buy American cotton and bread stuffs, and by American dealers to purchase imports.

Just in the proportion as the people's money has been contracted, that of the money king has been inflated.

That their inflated paper bond money may be current all over the world, they require it to draw interest, and that they may be relieved of the burden of such interest they compel labor and its producers to pay all the taxes.

The difference to the people of America between the greenbacks before they were converted into bonds and the bonds, is as follows:

The fifteen hundred million dollars of greenbacks earned their owners nothing while lying idle.

In bonds they earn their owners fully as much, while resting in their safes. The people and taxpayers got tired of this. If they are to be taxed to support the government they claim the benefits of the government and taxation. When bonds are given for the loan of money, and that money circulated among the people, they can afford to bear the burdens of the debt; but when such bonds are given, to absorb and destroy the people's money, thus creating new burdens, by destroying the very means necessary to bear those already existing, the sufferers will refuse to submit to the outrage. It matters not what the result might be, the American people have drunk too deep at the fount of liberty, to submit to be enslaved by bond fraud schemes of Europe.—Labor and Finance Revolution.

DRIVING OUT CAPITAL.

If Our People Were Out of Debt They Might Prosper.

Populists claim most diligently that the interest bearing debts of the United States are over \$30,000,000,000. The interest on this vast sum far exceeds the total producing power of the United States at this time. The producing classes (farmers and manufacturers) must eat and be clothed.

How to do this and pay the interest is a problem.

A problem that means starvation, destitution and misery.

A list of the debts is an interesting study.

First, as near as the facts can be ascertained the total open accounts of merchants, manufacturers, etc., amount to \$11,000,000,000 in round numbers.

By the census of 1890 and Poor's manual for 1892, the indebtedness of the United States was reported as follows:

National, \$891,960,104.
State and municipal, \$135,310,543.
Railway bonds in 1893, \$5,463,611,004.

Farm and home debts, \$2,500,000,000.

Mortgages on realty, street railways, manufacturing and other like business enterprises, \$5,350,000,000.

National bank loans, \$2,153,769,805.

Loans by state, savings and private banks and trust companies, \$2,251,764,292.

Total indebtedness, \$30,746,315,548, on which the productive labor of the country is paying annually an interest charge of \$1,854,778,951.

Every dollar of debt, whatever its character, is a mortgage on labor until paid. Plunging cities into debt is folly and crime. If our people were out of debt they would be prosperous; in debt deeply, as they now are, prosperity is out of the question.

Upon this showing any state, city or county in the nation that succeeds in "driving out capital" is doing itself a kindness. The interest account is as large as the producers of this nation can stand.—Denver Road.

Restore to the People Their Vested Rights.

All men are declared to be free, equal and independent, and have inherent and inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. This doctrine is in the constitutions of the states, but for some reason was not placed in the constitution of the United States as above worded. But it is in the Declaration of Independence, and that has always been considered the fundamental law of all American government, and as such can not be treated lightly. The fundamental theory of government for the people is the Declaration of Independence. Under all constitutions the people are required to delegate their vested rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and a consent to be governed, to an agent called a representative. These two principles are inconsistent with a theory of self government. Reasons: The powers to use the vested rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the consent to be governed are not such powers as are embraced in any correct principles of agency, for this reason: The use of those powers properly involve a process of individual study, reasoning, education, judgment. It was intended that the individual should have a direct voice in his government, and his consent should be obtained as to the government of all. This, being true, the government for all would be the majority judgment of all as to the laws. A delegation of the use of those powers deprives the citizen of all incentive to take personal interest in his government. This takes away the desire to know on what principles his government is running. The result is, the agent has the natural opportunity to create all monopolized by classes and they have gobbled up the citizen's rights, his means of support—the free avenues of labor—and by class legislation the governing classes are running our government with a high hand against the interests of the masses.

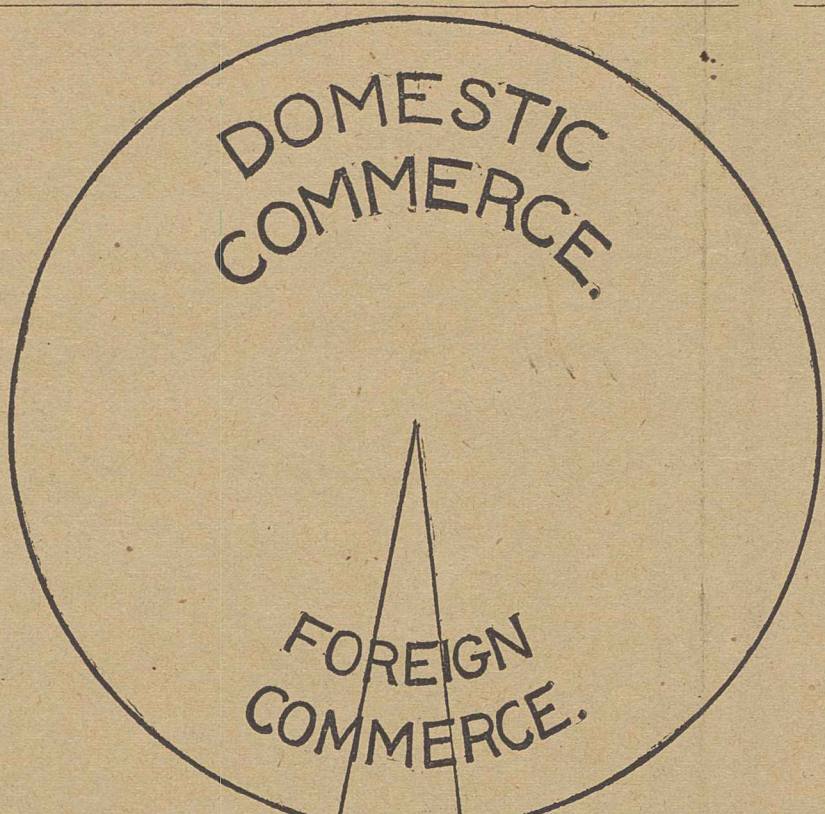
Bodies of free men are always opposed to class legislation. That's one reason why bodies ought to pass directly upon the laws that shall govern them. They would refuse to indorse "class doctrines," but would indorse the doctrine of "the greater good to the greater number."

The state of Illinois has a population of nearly 4,000,000. The legislation is done by 204 agents. It's vote is more than a million. The vested rights of 1,000,000 men are placed at the absolute disposal of 204 agents with no instructions whatever. The educational features of the ballot box, which should be always foremost in the midst of a free people, are entirely eliminated from the principles of self government. It well may be the subject of careful investigation whether the ruthless power of the constitutions, compelling the citizen to delegate his vested right to consent to his form of government and to protect his right to life and liberty is not the fundamental cause of the conditions of the country to-day.—Lucius O. Wilson, Gano, Ill.

Typewriters Like to Be Petted.

Typewriter girls are said to grow attached to their machines, and to regard them almost as much in the light of living creatures to be petted and managed and judiciously disciplined as the traditional railroad engineers of fiction do their locomotives, to which they invariably refer with the personal feminine pronoun. The typewriting young women declare that their machines are as sensitive and subject to caprice, and that they know who is operating them as well as a dog knows its master, that they will sulk, and perhaps flare up and refuse to work at all, under unskilled manipulation, and that they can be soothed into a complacent and obliging frame of mind again simply by the return of their usual manipulator.

Give the people a vote on the destruction of greenbacks and they will not be destroyed.



WHAT THE GOLD STANDARD REALLY MEANS.
Only That 95 Per Cent of the People of This Country Shall Do 95 Per Cent of Its Business on a Monetary System that Will Accommodate the 5 Per Cent of Our Population Who are Engaged in Foreign Commerce—The Division of Above Circle Gives the Approximate Value in Dollars and Cents of Our Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BELLY AND BRASS.

CONGRESSMAN SIBLEY ROASTS THE GENIUS OF HOG ISLAND.

How Cleveland Accomplished the Death of Silver—Bought Votes With Patronage—Bland Scores Treacherous Democrats—Carlisle Bill a Fraud.

Washington dispatch: This was the last day of the general debate on the currency bill in the house, and the opponents of the measure had their innings. All the speakers, except Representative Cox of Tennessee, antagonized the bill. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley, democrat of Pennsylvania, who made an attack on the President and arraigned the democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. His speech created much confusion and a good deal of a sensation. Mr. Tom Johnson of Ohio also created a stir by affirming the proposition that the bill either created a monopoly to issue the legal tender money of the country, or was a failure which would give dishonest bankers under the law opportunity to defraud the government. Mr. Bland of Missouri made an earnest speech against the bill from the standpoint of free silver. The other speakers were: Messrs. Beltzhoover, democrat of Pennsylvania; W. A. Stone, republican of Pennsylvania; Morse, republican of Massachusetts; and Coffeen, democrat of Wyoming.

Members flocked around Mr. Sibley, democrat of Pennsylvania, when he began a characteristic address against the bill. He was applauded when he said: "If ever a rebuke was needed to one who has attempted to trample down the prerogatives of the people, it is needed for him who has attempted to usurp this entire government to himself. The time has come when there should be something more than belly and brass to this government."

He referred to George III and said that it had been given out that any one who voted against his bill would incur the displeasure of the king. Four days after the repeal of the Sherman act members had told him that they had been promised revenue collectorships if they would vote for repeal.

"The gentleman makes a very broad assertion," interrupted Mr. Coombs, and asked Mr. Sibley to mention names.

"I went three days ago to a member and asked him to allow me the privilege of calling him up here," replied Mr. Sibley.

"He said, 'Mr. Sibley, you will place me in a bad position with my constituents,' but," continued Mr. Sibley, "within ten feet of me sits a man who heard him make the statement that he had been offered federal offices for his vote."

"Do you consider it fair," asked Mr. Coombs, with a perceptible tremor in his voice, "to make so grave a charge against the administration and not give names and places in order to permit a defense?"

"Every man is the guardian of his own conscience," declared Mr. Sibley. "Already the padlocks have been on my lips too long, and I intend to throw them off."

"When were the padlocks put on your lips?" interjected Mr. Outwaite.

There was great confusion and excitement following the question.

"I have not thrown them off before," continued Mr. Sibley, "because I hoped to see the administration redeem its promises, and I did not wish to utter a rebuke when there was hope of honest performance."

Mr. Outwaite had pushed forward and again uttered the question, "Who put the padlock on your lips?"

Mr. Sibley hesitated for a moment and then, with intense earnestness, said: "Let me tell the gentleman that I am not talking to-day to men who believe in going to hell in a hand car instead of to heaven, supported by truth. Let me tell him also that I am not addressing men who believe more in a bob-tail flush than a contrite heart."

A shout of applause and laughter greeted the statement. Mr. Sibley proceeded to relate the experience of Dyonizius, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Outwaite.

"Was it Dyonizius who put the padlock on your lips?"

Mr. Sibley made no answer and proceeded to address himself to the details of the pending bill. Mr. Sibley was frequently interrupted by questions, and when he demurred from answering because he had not been given notice, he said, that his time would not be extended, although, "not a man spoke in favor of the gold trust of the world who was not given unlimited time."

Mr. Pence asked that he be permitted to finish, but Mr. Outwaite objected.

"We saw our distinguished executive after the election of 1892," Mr. Sibley continued, "lie himself away for recreation. Where on earth did he go? To the classic shores of Hog Island? The Bible says that when they are set at liberty each man will go to his own place. Where did he go? To Buzzard's Bay, and ever since the old ship of state has been bumping her nose into Hog Island and foundering in the waters of Buzzard's Bay with prosperity by a cable's length away."

"There was a panic being precipitated by the vultures of the banks," Mr. Sibley shouted, "besides which the last panic was a gentle zephyr to a shrieking cyclone. He had figures which he had prepared last June which at the solicitation of friends he had refrained from using, showing that the banks and trust companies could not pay 80 cents on the dollar. The administration had so carried out the democratic declaration that parity of all kinds of money should be maintained, that all other kinds but gold had become mere promissory notes for payment in gold."

Speaking of his democratic principles Mr. Sibley said that if he got into what he supposed was a mahogany wagon and found it was veneered basswood being driven over a rocky road by an experienced driver he would jump out and would not care much where he landed.

He drew a picturesque sketch of democrats sitting around banquet halls to-night worshipping at the shrine of Andrew Jackson and talking theories as different from his as the throne of hades is from the fruit of the tree of life, and if Andrew Jackson's spirit were to appear it would, he concluded, kick over the table and banish those apostates in disgust.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee followed with a careful argument in favor of the bill. He pointed out the many evils of the present system and explained at length his view of the results of the Carlisle plan if put into operation.

Mr. Stone did not believe the pending bill would relieve the treasury.

Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, followed Mr. Sibley's lead with a caustic speech in opposition to the measure. At the outset he said he thought he owed an apology to the house for speaking against a bill which was as dead as this was. However, Mr. Johnson explained why he believed the bill, if it could be enacted into law, would prove a monstrous failure. He denied that the bill designed to take the government out of the banking business and asserted that no bill could be devised for sound currency issues which would not place them under government supervision and in effect make them alternately redeemable by the government.

It was the office of the government to furnish money. This bill proposed to confer on banks, without limit, a right that could only be conferred on a monopoly.

It gave them a monopoly or it was a failure. He attempted to demonstrate that the bill would confer the same monopoly on the banks that the bank of England and the bank of France had. This was true because the greenbacks and treasury notes on which circulation could be taken out were limited in number. There were but \$475,000,000 of these notes. When they were deposited for circulation the monopoly would be completed.

Mr. Johnson sketched a scheme by which a dishonest man, entirely within the terms of this bill, could make \$52,500 in two weeks by starting a bank.

"Could not that be done under the present law?" asked Mr. Springer.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Johnson, "because he must deposit \$114,000 worth of bonds to get \$90,000 in circulation."

"Could not the Canadian banks perpetrate the same frauds?" asked Mr. Springer returning to the assault.

"No," replied Mr. Johnson, "because the Canadian system is a government monopoly."

Mr. Morse made a brief speech in opposition to the bill and then Mr. Bland, the leader of the silver democrats of the house, took up his cudgel against it. He spoke with great feeling.

This bill, he declared, was an attempt to temporize with a great issue. He called attention to the democratic platform of 1892, the pledge to settle this financial question on the lines of bimetallism. Step by step he traced the course of those, who he alleged, were carrying out a conspiracy—first, the repeal of the silver purchase law and the consummation of their plans. Mr. Bland predicted if this bill be come a law that the greenbacks would disappear, and to secure the gold standard silver would be entirely eliminated.

In conclusion, Mr. Bland protested against the bill in the name of outraged democracy.

"Neither this house or this administration is the democratic party," said he, "and I appeal to the masses of democracy to reorganize on the lines of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson." (Applause.)

WHAT CAUSES IT?
Is Our Boasted Civilization a Failure?—Looks That Way.

[Atlanta Constitution, Democratic.]
The news columns of our exchanges are filled with daily chapters of crime. There was never anything like it before in the history of our country. Murder, rape, arson, embezzlement, forgery and highway robbery seem to be the fashion of the day.

What causes it? Are the people growing mad, or is our civilization a failure?

It is very easy for a student of history to answer the question. For some years past we have been governed by Shylocks instead of statesmen. Our Presidents and congresses have simply carried out the decrees of Wall street, and Wall street has obeyed instructions from the money kings of Europe.

The blight of the gold standard has seriously affected every producer and wage earner. Capital has retired to the strong boxes of a few; commerce and industry have been paralyzed, confidence has vanished and men have given themselves up to doubt and despair.

Millions of our people find it hard to get even starvation wages. They are driven day by day into the great army of tramps and criminals. They see no alternative. So they slay strangers, butcher their own families, seek refuge in suicide, steal everything in sight, rob railway trains, and hold up travelers on the highways. Even the streets of the cities are not safe in daylight. Ladies out shopping run the risk of being violently assaulted by the robbers who seem to infest every locality.

When a government deliberately creates a period of hard times it is natural, though deplorable, that lawlessness and crime should follow.

Almost anything is better than such a state of affairs. A foreign war an inflated currency, fiat money—anything that will revive trade and industry and give the people plenty of work at good wages would be preferable to the stupid and cruelly oppressive policy which is rapidly turning this country into a land of disorder and violence.

But while this carnival of destruction is growing on our rulers and lawmakers waste their time at cross purposes. They kill time with their idle talk and listen for the latest from Wall street. Plans of relief are proposed only to pave the way for other plans, and nothing is done. The governing classes are asking for a larger army—more soldiers and more bayonets—more private detectives—more sentry boxes before the white house, but have lost sight of the people. Our statesmen dine with Shylock, pocket their share of the dividends which he has put them in the way of making, and then they solemnly declare that our troubles are all due to the fact that there is too much money in circulation!

Under a reign of corruption and folly how can we expect anything else but poverty and crime? On with the dance—after that the deluge!

GOLD AS COMMODITY.

WORTHLESS WITHOUT GOVERNMENT STAMP.

A Page from History, Showing That It Would Require a Shovelful to Buy a Jackass on the Basis of "Intrinsic Value."

[Tom Watson's Paper.]

On the last page of the first volume of his "Conquest of Peru," Mr. Prescott, the historian, tells us that when Pizarro and his victorious companions came to a division of the gold and silver they had stripped from shrine, temple, and palace, the quantity was so great that the relations of commodities in the markets were very seriously disturbed. The price of gold and silver went down and the price of other things went up. That is, it required a larger amount of silver and gold to purchase other products.

The historian says: "A quire of paper was sold for ten pesos de oro."

A pesos de oro, as Mr. Prescott explains on page 454, was equal to \$11.67 of our money.

Therefore the quire of paper exchanged for \$116.70 in gold.

Mr. Prescott further says:

"A bottle of wine sold for sixty pesos de oro; a sword for forty or fifty; a cloak for a hundred, and sometimes more; a pair of shoes cost thirty or forty pesos de oro, and a good horse could not be had for less than twenty-five hundred."

Turning these prices into their equivalents in our money, we have the following interesting table of values, in Peru, in the year of our Lord 1533:

A bottle of wine.....	\$ 700.20
A sword.....	466.80
A cloak.....	1,167.00
A pair of shoes.....	350.10
A horse.....	29,175.00

All payable in gold or silver.

The people of Peru had no knowledge of money. They had no paper or coin currency. Barter and exchange were their only mercantile device. One commodity had to swap for another on its merits—those merits being determined by usefulness, and supply and demand.

Those among us who object to the issue of legal tender notes by the government never tire of reminding us of the paper money of the dead confederacy—forgetting that the land has been flooded time and again by the worthless paper of dead banks.

Yet there is in Mr. Prescott's brilliant narrative abundant proof that if you will take away from gold and silver the special favors given them by statute law, they will do just what confederate money did—sink to a commodity basis.

When a horse brings \$25,000 in gold, we get a very instructive lesson in the science of "intrinsic values."

When a pair of shoes command \$350 in gold, even a Wall street democrat ought to be able to see that gold, when left to shift for itself, is at the mercy of the currents of commerce just as other commodities would be under a natural system.

There are few products of the earth which have less "intrinsic value" than gold. You can't even make money out of it without hardening it with other metals.

Repeat our absurd and monopolistic currency laws, and gold would shrink away from the approval of mankind, as compared to iron, and copper and coal.

The human family has no want to which gold is indispensable. We can eat, drink, cloth ourselves and house ourselves, and we can develop mind, body and soul to the utmost limits without the aid of gold. Put the race down to its legitimate wants, its healthy aspirations, its noblest purposes, and gold would absolutely cut no figure in the lofty civilization, which would follow.

It is only when a nation is growing corrupt that the mad craze for wealth breaks down all natural laws, and legislation is prostituted to the ambition of those who seek to plunder industry of its legitimate returns through the secure method of financial manipulations.

In any country where a paltry piece of useless yellow metal commands three bushels of wheat, in whose precious grains is stored the industry of the men who produced it and the blessings of life and health and strength to the men who must have it, or perish, we need no philosopher to tell us that our laws have been tampered with by rascals who have given to gold an advantage which God's law of nature does not give it.

Combination in Colorado.

The Populists and democrats in the Colorado senate have combined and organized by the election of officers from their own ranks, completely shutting out the republicans, who had tried since election to effect a similar combination. It was a case of the bitter bitten. The Denver News says that "most of the new officers are well known Populists." The president of the body is Senator Lockwood, a populist. The combined vote stood 30 against 10 republicans.—Ex.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

Congress Failing to Agree on Any Measure of Relief

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CASE

Constrain the President, in the Exercise of Authority Conferred by Existing Laws to Take Such Steps as to Him Seem Most Advantageous for the Country.

At noon on February 8th the president sent the following message to congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

Since my recent communication to the congress calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation, which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued. As a precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid through congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation so unpromising with the omission thus far on the part of the congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the secretary of the treasury in the premises as to enjoin immediate executive action with the facilities now at hand.

Therefore, in pursuance of section 2700 of the revised statutes, details of arrangements have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking whereby bonds of the United States authorized under act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin, thirty years after their date with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum to the amount of a little less than \$62,400,000 are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of \$65,000,000 to be delivered to the treasury of the United States, which sum added to the gold now held in our reserve will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than \$100,000,000.

Such a premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at three and three-fourths per cent per annum. At least one half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction. The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at par within ten days from this date in lieu of four per cent coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only three per cent interest if the issue of the same should be authorized by congress.

The arrangement thus completed, which, after careful inquiry, appears, in the present circumstances and considering all objections to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made payable in coin and those especially made payable in gold in favor of the latter, as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving in interest to the government if 3 per cent gold bonds should be substituted for the 4 per cent coin bonds under the privilege amounting in thirty years, or at the maturity of the coin bonds to \$16,174,770.

I have only to add that in my opinion the transaction herein detailed for the information of congress promises better results than efforts previously made in the direction of effectively adding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds, and I believe it will tend, as far as such action can, in the present circumstance, to meet the determination expressed in the law repealing the silver purchasing act of July 14, 1890, and that in the language of such repealing act the arrangement made will aid our efforts to "insure the maintenance of the parity in the value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and payments of debts."

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

LILIOUKALANI ARRESTED.

The Leaders of the Late Insurrection Being Tried by Court Martial.

The steamer Araw, from San Francisco, January 12, via Honolulu January 19, bring advices to the effect that the leaders of the recent insurrection near Honolulu were being tried by court martial. Three of the accused pleaded guilty of treason. The ex-queen, Lilioukalan, had been arrested for complicity with the insurgents, Martial law being being maintained when the Araw left.

The Cook Clan Cooked, Jim French and "Verdigris" Kid, two members of the Cook gang, were killed Wednesday night while attempting to rob the general store of W. C. Patton, & Co., at Catoosa, fifteen miles east of Tulsa, I. T. Sam B. Irvine, manager for Patton, was shot and seriously injured, although it is not known how badly. These outlaws were members of the notorious Bill Cook gang and are the last of the desperate lot. All the noted murderers and thieves are now either dead or in prison. Jim French was a full-blooded Cherokee, very well educated and 30 years old. "Verdigris" was a noted horse-thief.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

NO. 35.

FREE BALLOT LEAGUE.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FORMED—WORK PLANNED.

The People Must Rule by Their Ballots and in Order to Do That, They Must Have a Free Ballot and a Fair Count.

It was with a purely patriotic feeling that J.C. Manning, the Populist leader of Alabama, called the convention at New Orleans for the purpose of discussing plans to secure a free ballot and a fair count in the south.

And that convention did not allow itself to be led away from its patriotic purpose, nor make a partisan farce of itself.

The convention assembled in the interest of honest elections for the benefit of all concerned without regard to party, and though the People's party should be credited with this effort, the Populist leaders did not assume to monopolize the convention, nor assert that their voters were the only honest ones in the south. There was an open discussion by all parties, and it is hoped that much good may result to all the people of the south, and to the whole nation. The election laws of the south seem to be so constructed as to invite fraud, and it is but natural that dishonest men should take advantage of them. A concerted effort will be made to secure such election laws as will in future prevent fraud. The convention assembled at New Orleans, Friday, Jan. 18, at 12:30 o'clock, and a meeting was also held in the evening to which ladies and all public-spirited citizens were invited. The meeting was fairly well attended by leading men of the south, and speeches were delivered upon the subject of citizenship and popular government by means of the ballot. Ignorance and dishonesty received both their share of condemnation.

Mr. Manning said in his opening address: "It is not my purpose to charge this condition of things—which exists not alone in Alabama, but throughout the south—solely to any political party, but I do charge it to a selfish public sentiment, which is not a patriotic duty we owe to our country to arouse from its lethargy before republican form of government becomes forever lost to us and coming generations."

He recognized the fact that some of the great newspapers of the south had realized the deplorable conditions, and had fought valiantly for a reform of the and an indifferent public. At the same time it was evident that some of the papers made it policy to keep the people in ignorance.

Mr. Manning cited as an example of the situation that "from Dallas county, the home of Senator Morgan, the election officers sent to the secretary of the state an alleged vote of 6517 as cast in the state election. Of this number 6517, sworn evidence has been taken, which I can produce, proving that 5,000 of the votes returned as cast were fraudulent votes and were never cast by any voter. Two members of the grand jury of Dallas county asked the probate judge to grant them the privilege of inspecting the registration books and also made an inquiry as to how much money had been expended in the registration. The county judge refused to grant the request made, saying that he desired to advise with the circuit judge as to his duty in the matter. Finally the grand jurors approached Judge Moore, the circuit judge, who irritably replied that he didn't propose to be annoyed by such foolishness. This, fellow countrymen, is the situation in Dallas county, and fourteen other counties can be found in "darker Alabama" of which Dallas is but an example."

"Perpetrations of gross and enormous frauds, as occur in Alabama and other southern states, are not committed in support of white supremacy. It is to use the negro voting population, fraudulently counted, whether they vote or not, to keep down the supremacy of the sovereign white people that actuate the enemies of republicanism form of government to commit these crimes against their country and themselves. Five thousand fictitious and fraudulently counted negro votes in a general election annuls 5,000 ballots honestly polled. It is by such manipulation as this that the voice of the people has been stifled and revolution has run riot in many states and in many congressional districts like the Fourth and Fifth in Alabama, and the Tenth in Georgia, in which the overzealous counters of Richmond county heaped up 16,000 votes for Mr. Black, who, appalled at the enormity of the steal, now demands an honest election before he will accept a seat in congress."

The questions discussed are broader than the life or death of any party. They involve the question whether our republican form of government shall stand as the representative institution of a free people, or whether it shall become the property thieves and assassins of liberty. The people must rule by their ballots, and in order to do that their ballots must be fairly counted.

The negro question seems to be the bugaboo of the south, but if the negro was taken out of the hands of the politicians, there would be nothing to fear from him. The politicians while crying out against "negro supremacy" are the very men who use the negro as a tool to uphold the supremacy of rascals. Crying out against "negro supremacy," and at the same time counting negro votes that are not cast at all, for their own dishonest ends. "That is the kind of negro supremacy that it hurting the south."

After the organization, a permanent ballot rights league was formed by the convention, with J. C. Manning, president, and the following executive committee: L. E. Parsons, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas Fletcher, Little Rock, Ark.; Walter D. Denegre, New Orleans; A. S. Colyer, Nashville, Tenn.; Frank Burkitt, Okolona, Miss.; William L. Royal, Richmond, Va.; Marion Butler, Raleigh, N. C.; Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Evans, Columbia, S. C.; J. H. Davis, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

The vice-presidents are G. B. Deans, Calera, Ala.; T. S. Adams, Baton Rouge, La.; W. S. Morgan, Hardy, Ark.; Sam L. Dodd, Kosciusko, Miss.; Senator E. B. Rouse, Raleigh, N. C.; James J. Hinds, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. Regan, Palestine, Texas.

Over 175 delegates responded to the convention, and more than 300 men from southern states wrote asking that their names be enrolled as members. A constitution was adopted and the league will work along the lines expressed in that instrument. Headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

SENATOR MARION BUTLER.

President of the National Farmers Alliance and a Strong Populist.

Marion Butler, who was elected by the general assembly of North Carolina Jan. 22, for a six years' term in the United States senate to succeed General Ransom, was born in Sampson county, N. C., May 20, 1863. His great grandfather, James Butler, settled in Sampson county in 1760, and was a soldier in the revolutionary war. One hundred years later his father, Wiley Butler, entered the confederate army. At the close of the four years' struggle the subject of this sketch was a child in his mother's arms. He was raised on his father's farm, ten miles from the county seat, and within three miles of where his grandfather, James Butler, settled.

He was prepared for college by his mother and at Salem high school. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1881, and graduated in 1885. During his senior year at the university he studied law in addition to his regular college course and could have entered the legal profession the same year, but the sudden death of his father at this time called him home to take charge of the business. His father had made sacrifices to educate him from the proceeds of his farm, and he at once went to work to assist his mother in educating his younger brothers and sisters.

At the Salem high school and conducted it for three years, and at the same time superintended the farm. In 1888 he was elected president of the Sampson County Farmers' Alliance. In a few weeks he bought the Clinton Caucasian and soon built it up to be one of the largest and strongest weeklies in the state. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate after a hard fight as the champion of the railroad commission. Under his leadership the present railroad commission law was enacted, and a movement put on foot to force every corporation in the state to enlist its property and pay just taxes on the same. It was a hard and bitter fight, but the people triumphed. In 1891 he was elected president of the State Alliance of North Carolina; in 1892 he was elected by acclamation. The same year he was elected vice-president of the National Alliance.

At the Topeka meeting of the National Alliance, in 1894, he was elected president of the organization on the first ballot.

The part he took in planning and directing the late campaign on behalf of the People's party is well known. He will be thirty-two years old the 20th of next May.

Meeting of Reform Editors.

The notice for the meeting of the Reform Press Association at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22, 1895, has already been published. The headquarters will be at the Centropolis Hotel, Fifth street and Grand avenue, where reduced rates have been secured.

As the meeting will be one of unusual interest it is urged that all editors of Populist papers be present. The following is a partial program for the meeting:

PROGRAM.

"How can we get reliable telegraph news independent of the monopoly plutocratic Press Association?"—Paper by Hon. H. E. Taubeneck.

"Shall we have a national reform press bureau in Washington?"—Discussion.

"The power of the press for good or evil?"—Paper, Hon. J. H. McDowell.

"How unity of action with the reform press may best be secured in advocating and defending our platform of principles?"—Paper by Gen. J. B. Weaver.

"How to increase circulation and sustain our reform papers?"—Paper by Paul J. Dixon.

"How to secure advertising in reform papers?"—Paper by H. A. Heath.

"The reform press—its possibilities."—Paper by Prof. C. Vincent.

"Illustrations and cartoons."—Hon. Frank D. Richey.

"The ideal country newspaper."—Paper by Hon. Lyman Naugle.

"Special features of a newspaper."—Henry Vincent.

"State press associations."—O. F. Dombalzer.

"Paraphrasing."—L. A. Stockwell.

"Ready prints and plates."—W. S. Morgan.

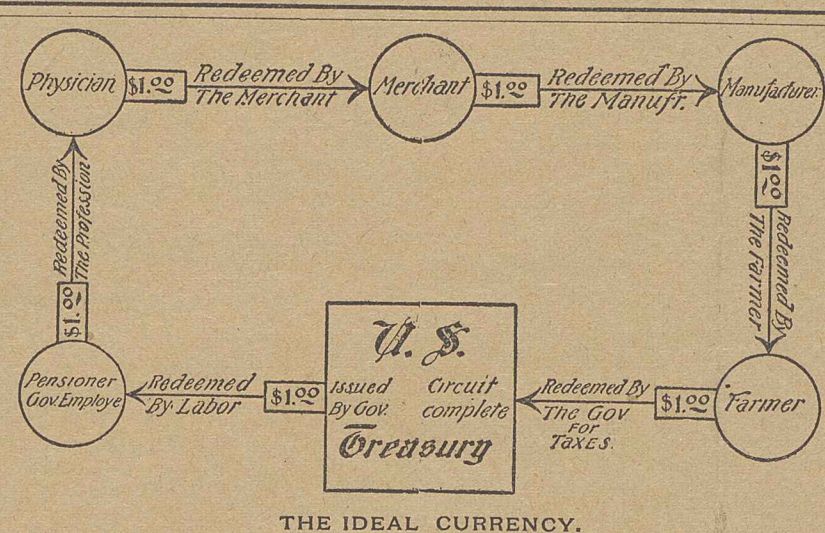
"The Reform Press Association—what are we here for?"—Discussion.

"Make up of a newspaper."—A. Rozelle.

After 12th of February address all letters to W. S. Morgan, secretary, treasurer, Centropolis Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

J. H. McDOWELL, Pres.

W. S. MORGAN, Secy.-Treas.



BOOKS AND BULLETS.

THE INFLUENCE OF LAWS RELATING TO MONEY.

Some of the Books Which Have Shaped the Destiny of Nations—Books and Papers Doing a Great Work Today.

Only one hundred and twenty years ago the first book, the first earnest investigation, on political economy was written. No man had ever attempted before to study out and write down the influences of laws and customs, relating to money, land and commerce of a nation. That was Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." Think how crude would be the science of medicine, geology, geography, astronomy and all sciences if they had no recent start! It was fifty-nine years later—1817—before the next work of value appeared. Since which time, however, works of increasing value have appeared with phenomenal rapidity. It is one thing to discover a truth, but quite another to get the people to understand and act on it. But today the number of books on money, land, commerce and labor are multiplying like leaves of the forest. It is nothing for me to receive half a dozen new books, all by men who think, in a single day's mail. I have one catalogue which, though printed several years ago, contains the title to several thousand works of some phase of the social problem, and since that time more books of greater value and oppression, the apparent hopelessness of the masses, this one fact gives me comfort and hope for the future. The civil conditions could not be changed until the people knew the nature of the ills and the remedy; they could not learn these until they had books and teachers; these they could not have until men had studied, wrote and published. All these have been done and men and women are teaching the truths with the enthusiasm that can only be born of sincerity. These books show that the educated, the refined, the well-to-do, become adherents of oppression, the apparent hopelessness of the masses, this one fact gives me comfort and hope for the future. The civil conditions could not be changed until the people knew the nature of the ills and the remedy; they could not learn these until they had books and teachers; these they could not have until men had studied, wrote and published. All these have been done and men and women are teaching the truths with the enthusiasm that can only be born of sincerity. These books show that the educated, the refined, the well-to-do, become adherents of oppression, the apparent hopelessness of the masses, this one fact gives me comfort and hope for the future.

"Now, the only difference between the bank president and the pawnbroker is the size of the loan; there is no other." "If it be said that the bank president does not charge usurious rates of interest, it is replied here that such a speaker is not very well posted in the rates charged in this country in distant and outlying districts; a few years ago 40 per cent was common enough in Texas and elsewhere, and thought all right by neighboring national banks; but this rate 'busted' the borrowers in a very short time. During the last few years the rate of the same bank presidents has been reduced 20 per cent, and even 15 in cases, and all these rates were to farmers who gave their property in security, property they then held free from incumbrances; in other words, they gave strictly first-class security.

"Even the 6 per cent which prevails here in the east is greater than the earnings of the average industry. Statistics prove that statement beyond all reasonable question. "This is well known and admitted by any well-informed insurance company. "Therefore what is the difference between the pawnbroker who swamps his victim inside of a few days or months, and the bank president who is gradually but surely sapping the life blood out of industrial enterprise?" "It is high time that the 'halo and glory' surrounding the banking business should be relegated to the rear, because it is greatly the cause of the ignorance of the people as to what these usurers are actually doing in their own behalf and at the people's expense.

"A large part of the press which supports these usurers really today to this 'glory and halo,' they are now naming it 'conservatism,' but this word is used to denote precisely what the average pawnbroker is doing, nothing more or less. "There is nothing whatever of a personal nature in this article, its only purpose being a clear statement of facts which the people should comprehend for their own financial preservation just as soon as possible. "Every one of these money lenders should either invest their money in the industries of the country, and take their chances with producers, manufacturers and traders, or openly retire from the field of money lenders, for nothing—except, perhaps, in clerk work, an occupation that forms a very small fraction of the trade they impose upon all forms of trade for an accommodation which can far better and at a greatly decreased cost be conducted by the government.

"The day is not far distant when it will be a disgrace to an honest man to demand interest, beyond actual cost for the use of loaned money."

Johnny's Theory.

Bobby—Our dog's name is Cicero, but since my brother has been to college, he calls it Kicker.

Johnny—I s'pose that's the way they pronounce it at college. They're all crazy on football.

Papa's Economics.

Little Sister—I haven't seen papa smokin' a cigar since New Year's.

Little Brother—I guess he's tryin' to save up enough money to pay for that smokin' jacket mamma gave him.

FIFTY THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed, with the amendment providing for the Hawaiian cable, the populists and six democrats voting with the republicans for the amendment and then for the bill as amended, and one republican, Pettigrew of South Dakota, voting nay with the democrats. The six democrats voting affirmatively were Butler of South Carolina, Call of Florida, Gorman of Maryland, Hill of New York, Morgan of Alabama, and White of California. The vote was 35 to 25. The following is the text of the amendment:

"The president is hereby authorized to contract for the entire work of laying a telegraphic cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands and to direct the prosecution of such work whenever such a contract shall be made, and as a part of the cost of such cable, the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated."—The house joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to arrange a program for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national park was agreed to.—The post office appropriation bill was taken up, but at 3 o'clock was laid aside and resolutions of respect to the late Senator Stockbridge of Michigan were adopted and eulogies were delivered. As a further mark of respect the senate, at 4:05, adjourned.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—Mr. Hill introduced a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of congress that "the true policy of the government requires that its efforts should be steadily directed to the establishment of a safe system of bimetalism wherein gold and silver may be maintained at a parity and every dollar coined may be the equal in value and power of every other dollar coined or issued by the United States, but if our efforts to establish or maintain such bimetalism shall not be wholly successful, and if for any reason our silver coin shall not hereafter be at a parity with gold and silver and the equal thereof in value and power in the market and the payment of debts, then it is hereby declared that the bonds of the United States now or hereafter issued, which by their terms are payable in coin, shall nevertheless be paid in standard gold dollars, it being the policy of the United States that its creditors shall at all times be paid in gold."

Mr. Stewart, populist, of Nevada, offered a resolution declaring that there is no authority of law to buy gold coin in preference to silver for any purpose whatever.—The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up and in the progress of the discussion Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, drifted into a speech on Alabama affairs and held the floor for two hours and at 5:30 yielded the floor without concluding his remarks.

A resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to continue during the recess the investigation into Indian schools, Indian reservations, etc., was reported and referred to the committee on contingent expenses. It was immediately reported back favorably from that committee and was placed on the calendar, and the senate at 5:45 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.—The business record of the senate today comprised the passage of all the private bills on the calendar, twenty-six in number, and some half dozen bills of a miscellaneous character, including three for public buildings in Winston-Salem, N. C., Pottsville, Pa., and Brocton, Mass.; also one for the appointment of a commission of army engineer officers to report as to the new bridge over the Delaware at Philadelphia.

A bill for the free coinage of silver was reported from the finance committee and placed on the calendar, Mr. Sherman remarking that it had had only a bare majority in committee. Mr. Gray reported adversely on the house joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

Mr. Vest, from the committee on finance, reported back the house joint resolution to extend the time for making returns for the income tax for this year till the 15th day of April, 1895, with important amendments, and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

The amendments provide: 1. That in computing income from rents or real estate the amount paid for fire insurance of the premises and for ordinary repairs shall be deducted. 2. That in computing income from dividends there shall be deducted such sums as are received from corporations that pay 2 per cent on their net profits (whether actually paid at the time or not). 3. That no tax payer shall be required to answer any interrogatories except such as are specifically provided in the act.

A conference was ordered on the disagreement between the houses on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill—the senate Hawaiian telegraph cable amendment.

Mr. Allen's speech while the postal appropriation bill was up was two hours long and was devoted entirely to the Alabama election.

When he had concluded Mr. Morgan took the floor and said, that his colleague, Mr. Pugh, and himself consider it their duty to place on the records of the senate a protest, which he proceeded to read. It began thus:

"The undersigned senators, accredited to this body by the state of Ala-

test against the proceedings in the senate of the senator from Nebraska, who has occupied the attention of the senate for nearly two days in clear abuse of parliamentary law, in disregard of the urgent necessities of public business, and in a discourteous assault on the rights of Alabama as a state of the union and on the character of her government and people."

The protest concludes as follows: "We decline to bring Alabama before the senate upon such accusations or to make any answer to them in the form and manner in which they are presented, and we ask to spread this, our solemn protest against this unprecedented wrong and indignity, upon the records of the senate."

Messrs. Blackburn, Brice and Hale were appointed conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. After a short executive session the senate at 6:10 adjourned until tomorrow.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.—Mr. Vilas introduced a bill entitled "A bill to save the people of the United States \$16,470,770," which was read and placed on the calendar. It provides for the issue of \$63,000,000 3 per cent 30 year gold bonds.—Mr. Sherman offered a substitute for the free coinage bill reported yesterday. His bill provides for 3 per cent bonds redeemable after five years, in gold and 3 per cent "certificates of indebtedness," payable in "lawful money."—Most of the day's session was spent in the consideration of the post office appropriation bill, which went over under an agreement to vote on it at 3 p. m., tomorrow.—Adjourned.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.—Mr. Call's resolution, providing for an investigation of the operations of the Louisiana-Honduras lottery in Florida, occupied the morning hour until shelved by a motion to resume the post office appropriation. All amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were voted down. An amendment providing that the paragraph requiring postal clerks to reside on the line of the railroad on which they serve shall not apply to those heretofore appointed, was agreed to. The bill went over.

THE HOUSE.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—The legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was under consideration, and some progress made. The amendment making the clerks of representatives annual, instead of seasonal employees, was agreed to by 124 to 53.—A joint on ways and means by Mr. Wilson of West Virginia was agreed to, extending for this year only, the time within which returns may be made under the income tax law, from March 1, to April 15.—No other business of importance or general interest was transacted.—At 3 o'clock business was suspended and eulogies on the late Representative Myron B. Wright of Pennsylvania, were delivered and, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned until Monday.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—Consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill occupied most of the day's session. The bill was amended as follows: Directing the secretary of the treasury to arrange for refining and melting gold and silver into bullion bars at the Helena, Mont., assay office; referring to the attorney-general for report to the next congress as to the law and facts the statement made by the Indian bureau of the accounts between the United States and several Indian tribes, as authorized by the act of 1891; for the purchase and opening of the Cherokee strip; striking out the appropriation of \$2,000 to pay the salary of the private secretary to the secretary of the interior; requiring the master of every vessel, upon arriving at any port in this country where there is no naval officer, to mail a copy of his manifest to the auditor of the treasury department.

The senate amendments to the Chicago \$4,000,000 public building were concurred in on motion of Mr. Durbrow, democrat, of Illinois, and the bill now goes to the president.

All senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill were, on motion of Mr. McCreary, democrat, of Kentucky, non-concurred in and a conference agreed to.—Messrs. McCreary, Hooker, democrat, of Mississippi, and Hitt, republican, of Illinois, managers.

The conference report on the bill to regulate the navigation of rivers and harbors of the United States was agreed to and the house at 5:30 o'clock adjourned until noon to-morrow.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates \$21,825,976. The following amendments were lost: To retain for next year the present force of clerks in the pension office; to make clerks to members annual instead of sessional employees. The republicans, except Brostius and Daniels, voted for the latter amendment and the democrats against it, except twenty-two. It was lost by 142 nays to 98 yeas.

The committee on military affairs reported favorably the bill granting the Mount Vernon barracks military reservation to the state of Alabama for public purposes.

Other business transacted included the passage of the following measures: Senate bill setting apart certain lands in Mississippi for the benefit of the mechanical and agricultural schools of that state.

House bill authorizing the restoration to the public domain of certain live oak reservations in Mississippi and Alabama, containing about 75,000 acres, which were originally set apart for naval purposes.

At Pittsburg, Kas., a safe in the office of the Long-Hell Lumber company was robbed of \$120,000 in notes and mortgages Tuesday.

Speaker Crisp announced the appointment of the following members on the part of the house of the joint congressional commission to arrange a programme of exercises for the opening of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park next September: Messrs. Kilgore, Morgan, Wheeler of Alabama, Cox of Tennessee, Maddox, Grosvenor, Keifer, Strong and Avery.

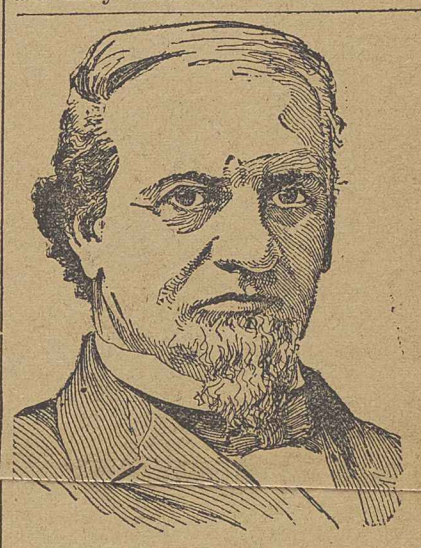
At 4:35 o'clock the house adjourned. FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.—The day was chiefly occupied with the District of Columbia affairs.—Mr. Wilson, chairman, presented a report of the committee of ways and means on the president's message on the proposed gold loan, with a copy of the contract made for securing it. The report was ordered printed and referred to the calendar. It is in the form of a joint resolution authorizing the issue of 3 per cent, 30 year gold bonds.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.—Consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday from the committee of ways and means, authorizing the issue of 3 per cent 30 year bonds, occupied the entire session today and was lost by 167 nays to 120 yeas.

DEATH OF HON. I. P. GRAY.

Our Minister to Mexico. The Mexican Government Honors Him.

Isaac Pusey Gray, United States minister to Mexico, died Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Shortly before the end of his life he was in the hospital at the end of his life. He was born in the city of New York, and was a member of the United States in the morning. He was in the hospital, having been attacked with double pneumonia. He was immediately removed to the American hospital and Dr. Layceaga and Gray examined him and held a



ISAAC P. GRAY, OF INDIANA.

consultation. At 5 o'clock they pronounced his case hopeless and three hours later he died. Mrs. Gray and Bayard Gray, her son, were in constant attendance upon the dying man. Great sympathy is felt for them throughout the official circle and the diplomatic corps.

The body of Mr. Gray was embalmed at the American hospital, where he died, and was removed at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon to the United States legation. Americans crowded the room to pay their last respects. A guard of honor from the Twenty-first regiment was placed at the legation by the war minister. The colors were draped and as the body was carried in, they were lowered and the band played a funeral march. The body was placed on a temporary bier, with a splendid wreath of camellias, sent by Mrs. President Diaz, at the foot. Four sentries were placed in the room with the coffin and others stood guard on the stairs and outside. E. C. Butler, charge d'affaires, kept watch until midnight, when Lieutenant Dwyer, military attaché, took his place. Minister Mariscal and his wife, and the German, French and British ministers called during the day. President Diaz also called in person at 8 o'clock.

The entire diplomatic corps and the whole garrison, together with President Diaz, accompanied the body to the Central station, where it was placed on a north-bound train. President Diaz ordered that all flags on public buildings be kept at half mast until the body crosses the border. Minister Mariscal has written to Mr. Butler, expressing the deep regret of the government and asking him to communicate the same to the United States government. The regret in the City of Mexico is universal, as Minister Gray was highly respected by all who had come in contact with him.

Large Publishing House Burned.

The building occupied by Marshall & Bruce, Nashville, Tenn., one of the largest publishing houses in the south, was gutted by fire Sunday afternoon, loss about \$60,000; fully insured. The presses, bookbinder and the forthcoming issue of the city directory, which was almost ready for distribution, were entirely destroyed. While the firemen were engaged in fighting the Marshall & Bruce fire another broke out in Sulzbacher Brothers' produce establishment. The building was saved but the contents, amounting to about \$10,000, were destroyed.

Guatemala's Activity.

Guatemala government engineers have been working day and night for some time preparing new maps of the frontier. No correct map of that section exists, all the existing maps being but copies of the old ones. To this may be ascribed one of the causes of the present misunderstanding between Guatemala and Mexico.

A Big Haul.

At Pittsburg, Kas., a safe in the office of the Long-Hell Lumber company was robbed of \$120,000 in notes and mortgages Tuesday.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.
A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - Manager.
COLUMBIANA, FEB. 21, 1895.

Do you see any prosperity hanging around these days?

The more the people's party is killed the friskier it is.

The concentration of wealth is the concentration of power.

If you are a free silver man, why do you stay with a gold bug party?

Some men don't seem to know how to vote until the boss tells them.

Read seems to have deserted the people and sold out to Cleveland, Sherman and company.

Cleveland thinks an honest dollar is one that robs the poor man and enriches the banker.

Cleveland, Morgan and Belmont Syndicate, is the style of the firm now robbing this country.

If Cleveland is carrying out democratic principles, God save this country from democracy.

The postal system is owned and controlled by the government. It is a success. So would the ownership of railroads and telegraphs be.

The way to down the trusts is to vote against them, and you can't do that by voting with either of the old parties that "stand in with them."

The act demonetizing silver which the democrats condemned they are now defending. Why do they do it? Because it is a part of their record.

The democratic party stood on the Chicago platform, but a democratic congress under the leadership of Cleveland and Sherman knocked ever plank out.

Cleveland is a greater curse to this country than cholera and yellow fever; we could get rid of those in a week, but we can't get rid of Cleveland at all seasons of the year.

Cleveland is a wonderful financier, he issues bonds to buy gold with and then he exchanges the gold with Wall street Shylocks for greenbacks, and then issues more bonds to buy it back, the democrats of Columbiana ought to send him a crown for his splendid financial ability.

THE PRESIDENT WILL ACT.

The time for the President to formally ratify the contingent agreement with Morgan-Belmont syndicate to purchase \$65,000,000 in gold by selling it \$62,000,000 in 4 per cent thirty year bonds, on a 3-3-4 per cent interest basis, does not expire until Feb. 18. The opinion is, however, expressed to-night in financial circles that the President will regard the action by the House today as an indication of its purpose not to pass any gold bond measure and that he will at once order 4 per cent coin bonds printed and delivered to the syndicate.

Already about \$10,000,000 in gold has been paid by the syndicate and from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 in gold is also enroute from Europe to this country to pay for the bonds. Some of the gold will also come from Canada.

Interest on the bonds will begin when the gold for them is deposited, after the President formally accepts the syndicate's offer, whether the bonds are ready for delivery or not.

The above from the Advertiser shows conclusively that the Advocate was right when it boldly proclaimed when Cleveland was elected that he would do all in his power to aid the money power, and enslave the people. His action in reference to issuing bonds shows that he is a traitor to every principle of right and justice and an enemy to the laboring people of this country. Every step he has taken since his inauguration has been dictated by the Shylocks of Wall street, and the Rothschilds of England. Instead of issuing greenbacks that would circulate as money, he, in violation of law and in defiance of justice issues bonds and sells them to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate in order to enslave the people of this country. There is no excuse for his conduct, he is simply in league with the money power, and the devil; and he is a better friend to both than he is to the people of the United States.

THE LAST BOND PROPOSITION.

From the Montgomery Advertiser. - Washington, Feb. 13.—Mr. Wilson the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, this afternoon reported to the House the joint resolution agreed upon in committee this afternoon authorizing the issuance of a thirty-year 3 per cent interest bearing gold bond. The report accompanying the resolution includes a copy of the President's recent message to Congress bearing upon the subject, and also a copy of the contract made by the Treasury Department with the European syndicate for the purchase of the new bonds. Continuing, the report says:

"The committee has had the benefit of a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, who exhibited to them the original contract entered into by himself on the 8th day of February and explained its details to them. A full and complete copy of said contract is hereto added. From a reading of this paper it will be seen that the arrangement of the Secretary with the parties to the contract effects the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin which shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe. For this gold coin he has contracted to issue to the parties furnishing it, under authority of the act for the resumption of specie payments approved January 4th, 1875, 4 per cent. thirty-year coin bonds of the United States at a price which realizes them interest at the rate of 3-3-4 per cent. But the Secretary of the Treasury has reserved the right, if authority is given him by Congress to substitute at par, any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent. interest, of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, said substitution, however, to be made within ten days from the date of the contract. It is the object of the joint resolution herewith produced to give to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to substitute such bonds to the amount of the contract.

Government, as set forth in the President's message, will be \$539,159 per year for every year the 3 per cent bonds run, and of the amount of \$16,174,770 should they run thirty years. As it is not believed by that committee that the issue of bonds specifically payable in gold, will oppose any additional burden or liability upon the Government than if they are made payable in coin, under its policy to preserve the parity of the coins in the two metals, the saving of this large amount becomes a matter of substantial moment and advantage to the Government, and as the parties to take the bonds are under contract to furnish gold for them it seems no hardship on the Government to contract to pay them back in the same coin that they furnish to it."

THE CONTRACT.
Following is the text of the contract between the treasury and the syndicate:

"This agreement entered into this 8th day of February, 1895, between the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of the first part and Messrs. August Belmont and Co., of New York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, of London, England, and themselves, and Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., of New York, on behalf of Messrs. J. B. Morgan and Co., of London, themselves, parties of the second part is provided, witnessed:

Whereas, It is provided by the revised statutes of the United States, (Section 3,700) that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States, authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest and the Secretary of the Treasury now deems that such an emergency exists in which the public interests require that, as hereinafter provided, coin shall be purchased with the bonds of the United States of the description hereinafter mentioned, authorized to be issued under the act entitled "an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14th, 1875, being bonds of the United States, described in an act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt,"

Now, therefore, the said parties of the second part hereby agree to sell and deliver to the United States 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States at the rate of \$17,804.41 per ounce payable in United States 4 per cent thirty year coupons or registered bonds, said bonds to be dated Feb. 1, 1895, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date, issued under the acts of Congress of July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, and Jan. 16, 1875, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

First—Such purchase and sale of gold coin being made on the following conditions:

(1.) At least one half of all coin delivered hereunder shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe but the shipments shall not be required to exceed 300,000 ounces per month, unless the parties of the second part shall consent thereto.

(2.) All deliveries shall be made at any of the subtreasuries or at any other legal depository of the United States.

(3.) All gold coins delivered shall be received on the basis of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold per dollar, if within the limit of tolerance.

(4.) Bonds delivered under this contract are to be delivered free of accrued interest, which is to be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part at the time of their delivery to them.

Second—Should the Secretary of the Treasury desire to offer or sell any bonds of the United States on or before Oct. 1st, 1895, he shall first offer the same to the parties of the second part, but thereafter he shall be free from every such obligation to the parties of the second part.

Third—The Secretary of the Treasury hereby reserves the right within ten days from the date hereof in case he shall receive authority from Congress therefor, to substitute any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent interest of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, said substitution, however, to be made within ten days from the date of the contract. It is the object of the joint resolution herewith produced to give to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to substitute such bonds to the amount of the contract.

Government, as set forth in the President's message, will be \$539,159 per year for every year the 3 per cent bonds run, and of the amount of \$16,174,770 should they run thirty years. As it is not believed by that committee that the issue of bonds specifically payable in gold, will oppose any additional burden or liability upon the Government than if they are made payable in coin, under its policy to preserve the parity of the coins in the two metals, the saving of this large amount becomes a matter of substantial moment and advantage to the Government, and as the parties to take the bonds are under contract to furnish gold for them it seems no hardship on the Government to contract to pay them back in the same coin that they furnish to it."

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(4.) Bonds delivered under this contract are to be delivered free of accrued interest, which is to be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part at the time of their delivery to them.

To make an appropriation for the expenses of encampment of the Alabama State Troops for the years 1895 and 1896.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the sum of thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars; or fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1895, and the sum of fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1896, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses and costs of such encampments of the State Troops as may be ordered in those years for the purpose of instruction and discipline, including in such expenses the transportation of officers and men to and from camps, the preparation of camp grounds, and any other expenses connected therewith which the Governor may deem legitimate and proper.

Final Settlement.

State of Alabama } Probate Court of Shelby County. }
Howell Sammons deceased, Estate of.
This day came A. J. Sammons, administrator, de bonis non of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered that the 28th day of January 1895 be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN S. LEEPER,
Judge of Probate.
The above settlement has been postponed until March 11th, 1895.

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We want a live, intelligent worker in every County of the Southern States to canvass for the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. Ladies can do the work as well as men. No experience or capital needed. If you take only two orders a day you will clear \$100 per month; but it is easy to average five or more orders daily. Our special new plans enable our agents to take an order from nearly every person canvassed. The business is exceedingly popular and the work light. Anybody can do it. Write for particulars to canvassing department Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

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THE BEST WAY -TO THE-

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
NORTH AND NORTHWEST

-IS VIA THE-

L. & N.

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.)

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Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH

MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Connecting for all points in TEXAS AND THE WEST.

Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

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Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.

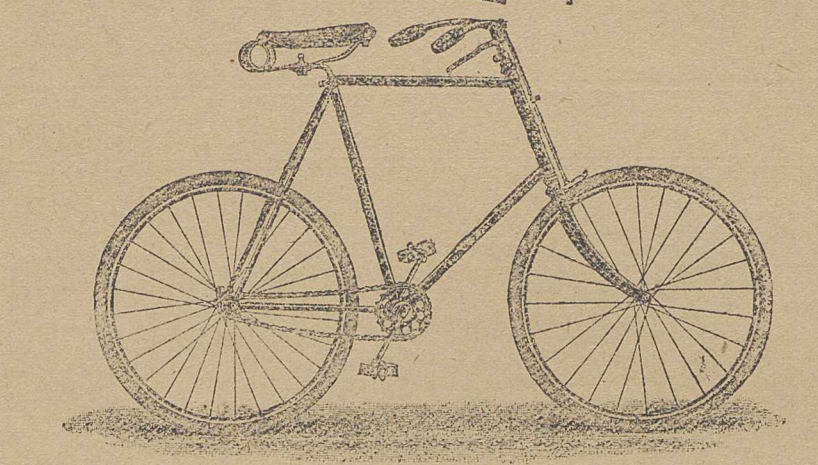
Safest, Simplest, Strongest, Solid, Top Receiver.

Lightest, Easiest, Working, Most Accurate, Compact.

Most Modern and progressive.

For catalogue or information write to THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

1895 VICTOR BICYCLES: - \$100.00



There are eight Victor Models for ladies and gentlemen, practically any height frame furnished. Victors lead the cycling world. Send for catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER. PORTLAND.
SAN FRANCISCO. PACIFIC COAST. LOS ANGELES.

King of all Bicycles. Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine beautifully warranted.

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue-A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,
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OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

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DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.

Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

-PUBLISHED BY-

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months. 50c. Three Months, 25c.

The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by

which they can furnish

The People's Advocate and Constitution, both for \$1.50

NOVOLES

No agents. We sell from our own stock. Write for catalogue. Agents for all parts of the world. Price \$5.00 per copy. 100 copies \$500.00. 500 copies \$2500.00. 1000 copies \$5000.00. 2000 copies \$10000.00. 5000 copies \$25000.00. 10000 copies \$50000.00. 20000 copies \$100000.00. 50000 copies \$250000.00. 100000 copies \$500000.00. 200000 copies \$1000000.00. 500000 copies \$2500000.00. 1000000 copies \$5000000.00. 2000000 copies \$10000000.00. 5000000 copies \$25000000.00. 10000000 copies \$50000000.00. 20000000 copies \$100000000.00. 50000000 copies \$250000000.00. 100000000 copies \$500000000.00. 200000000 copies \$1000000000.00. 500000000 copies \$2500000000.00. 1000000000 copies \$5000000000.00. 2000000000 copies \$10000000000.00. 5000000000 copies \$25000000000.00. 10000000000 copies \$50000000000.00. 20000000000 copies \$100000000000.00. 50000000000 copies \$250000000000.00. 100000000000 copies \$500000000000.00. 200000000000 copies \$1000000000000.00. 500000000000 copies \$2500000000000.00. 1000000000000 copies \$5000000000000.00. 2000000000000 copies 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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, FEB. 21, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

J. W. Johnston, visited Anniston Tuesday.

Ward Honeycutt, of Shelby, was in town Tuesday.

T. B. Holcombe, of Weldon, was in town Wednesday.

J. K. Milner, of Anniston, was in the city Wednesday.

Mr. C. N. Pitts, of Creswell, was in the city Wednesday.

Ed Walls, of Anniston, spent Wednesday in the city.

Mr. Z. H. Clardy, of Talladega, was in the city Tuesday.

Horace Hammond, spent Sunday with relatives at Wilsonville.

Mr. Joe Hill, of Jemison, spent several days last week in the city.

Sleigh riding was the order of the day last week with our young people.

Ruff Lester attended the marriage of Mr. Robert Cosper at Jemison last Thursday.

Rev. T. K. Roberts, spent a few days of last week with relatives and friends at Sylacauga.

Miss Lena Hendrick, after a short visit to relatives at Renfro, returned last Monday.

Columbiana was over stocked with drummers Wednesday, there being only ten in the city.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, there was not any services last Sunday night.

Mrs. T. P. Roberts, of Sylacauga, is spending the week with relatives and friends in the city.

Mrs. J. H. Strickland, we are sorry to announce is quite sick, but we hope for her a speedy recovery.

W. B. Hubbard and Dr. T. G. Nelson, of Harpersville, spent a short while in the city last Monday.

W. W. Walls, representing the Singer Sewing Machine Co., spent a few days in the city this week with his family.

Mr. J. R. White, who has been confined to his room for several days, we are glad to note is now up and able to attend to business.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Much of life's misery is due to indigestion; for who can be happy with a pain in his stomach? As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

In another column will be found an act of the present assembly of Alabama, which shows what goes with the people's money; thirty thousand dollars is a pretty large sum to appropriate out of a bankrupt treasury in order that a few soldiers may go off on a pleasure trip once a year.

A bill was passed by the recent legislature providing for the incorporation of Columbiana for the purpose of building up the school of this place, it is made a separate school district, and the Advocate believes that by incorporating the town for such purposes will be of great benefit to the whole people living in and around Columbiana.

We have had some of the worst weather for the last two weeks that has visited this section for a long time, it commenced snowing last Thursday night and by Friday morning the ground was covered, it continued until Friday evening, and by that time the snow was about six inches deep, it lay on the ground until Sunday evening when it began to melt.

Columbiana Literary Society.

The C. L. S. will meet on Friday evening Feb. 22nd 1895, at the residence of J. W. Johnston.

The following is the program as arranged for the meeting:

Opening song—by Society.

Prayer—by Chaplain.

Roll call—and appropriate quotations.

Declamation—Joseph Cronwell.

Music—Miss Emma Wilson.

Recitation—Miss Pearl Hendrick.

Declamation—Willie Finley.

"Cross questions and crooked answers"—W. M. Calahan and Miss Fannie Longshore.

Music—by Misses Emma and Katie Looney.

Monthly essay—by Miss Louella Teague. Subject—"Goodness."

Monthly oration—by T. K. Roberts. Subject—"Only remembered by what I have done."

News report—by Miss Leila Parker.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Jno. S. Leeper, Jr., Cor. Sec'y.

Creswell Items.

The snow is fast disappearing.

The schools were all froze out last week.

Dr. Massey and J. S. Pitts went up to the Magic city Monday.

The boys have had a good time rabbit hunting the last few days.

Rev. Frank Mullen will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday.

C. A. Glaze and S. K. Cross are bobbing around in Talladega this week.

Now that the legislature has adjourned we may expect good weather again.

The Misses Stewart, of Talladega, visited the family of J. M. Glaze last week.

May be we can plow by the first of March, if it don't rain or snow any more.

The five newly married couples all seem to be standing the cold weather first rate.

The many friends of Miss Lutie McGraw, of Vincent, will regret to hear that she is dangerously sick. We hope every day to hear of a change for the better.

Notwithstanding the cold weather, the young people assembled at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Glaze last Thursday evening and had a glorious good time. Everybody come away in a good humor.

Four cent cotton and so much rain and cold weather causes our farmers to be very much depressed. The oates sowed before Christmas and much of the wheat, have been killed. There has been no time since Christmas that they could sow oates, and it looks now as if it will be too late to sow by the time it is dry enough to plow. Everything considered, the outlook for the farmer is gloomy.

X.

Coalville Locals.

Rain, sleet and snow.

Our little town is on a boom.

The health of our town is good.

Mr. L. R. Kendrick is on the sick list this week.

Mr. Walter Lester was up to see his best girl last Sunday.

Our farmers are almost despondent over so much bad weather.

Why have the Narrows become so attractive to the young men?

Our clever merchant R. L. Kendrick, is still doing a flourishing business.

Now girls don't all speak at once, but I want to know who is going to make application for that new residence, how is it J. G.

Our mail boy continues to wear that pleasant smile and is always ready to do favors, be ready to get your mail when you hear the whistle.

We appeal to Sambo to know if he has heard anything from the late E. O. Dawson, if you see him Sambo tell him that a man over here wants to see him mighty bad.

Our Society continues to grow, and we have quite a number of young people who enjoy the same, they have spent many pleasant evenings together since the new year began.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, our school under the management of Prof. J. A. Spearman continues to flourish, the exhibition is postponed until the 8th of March.

Wishing success to the Advocate Frank and the Angel.

UNCLE BEN.

Four Mile Freeze.

It is still cold, but clear.

No spring oates sown yet.

Mr. T. J. Tucker, of Lewis, was in our community Monday.

Mr. Henry Stone is the happiest man on Four Mile, its a big boy.

Mr. Walter Morrow, of Waxahatchie, spent last Sunday on Four Mile.

Mr. W. A. Stone was successful in killing him a sick turkey last Saturday.

Mr. George Powell, of Fayetteville, spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks and others.

Owing to the bad weather Bro. Montgomery did not fill his appointment at Blue Springs last Sunday.

What has become of Justice and the Old Maid, Rex being a bachelor, he would like to hear from the Old Maid again.

As the white caps have't made their appearance yet, we suppose owing to the bad weather they have given John Smith more time.

We learn that Waxie and Four Mile had a collision last Sunday, but Waxie out collided Four Mile.

Be careful boys and don't get your business mixed next time.

Wishing the Advocate and its readers fine weather.

Rex.

Summer Hill Talk.

Health very good.

Mr. John Morgan is on the sick list.

Mr. W. J. Simmons, was the guest of R. T. Johnson Sunday.

Candy pulling is the order of the day among our young people.

Robert Coker visited friends in this community the first of the week.

Earnest Davis is the champion rabbit killer; he killed ten last Saturday.

Some of the boys had a cold time last Wednesday cutting bushes out of the road that the snow and ice had bent down.

We are sorry to hear of the misfortune that happened to Mr. Bob Scroggins last Saturday, his horse stepped in a hole in the bridge near Shelby Springs, throwing him off in the snow, he wasn't hurt very bad.

Clen Hooper.

Vincent Headings.

Health of community good.

All the old farmers say that the early crop of oates are killed.

Mrs. M. L. Kidd is visiting her sister Mrs. Farmer in Palaska Fla.

Boys when girls take to rabbit hunting, we had better take down our signs.

Mr. C. N. Pitts has returned from an extended tour through the West. He says the Populist prospects are very bright.

When such men as Skaggs, Reese and Goodwyn are doing so much in the interest of the people, why can't we do something. We must put our shoulders to the wheel if we want the ball to roll.

Old Jack.

To the Cotton Growers and All Interested in Shelby County.

Having been appointed President of the Cotton Growers Protective Association of Shelby county, and having in view the perfecting the county organization. Electing delegates to the State Convention, and such other business as may be deemed necessary. I earnestly request all growers of cotton and all who lease land or furnish supplies for that purpose, to meet me at the Court House in Columbiana on Monday the 4th day of March next. It is especially desirable that all parts of the county be represented. Believing as I do that great good will result from "unity of action." I hope and trust our county will not fail to give this important business the attention it certainly deserves.

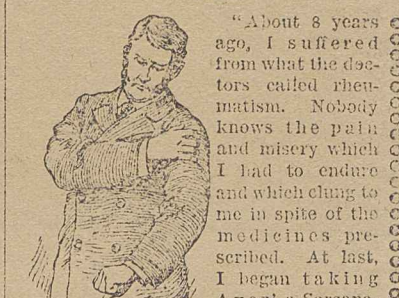
Respectfully,

H. C. REYNOLDS.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If you are indebted to the Advocate, let us hear from you at once, we cannot furnish the paper to those who do not try to pay up.

PAIN AND MISERY AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Cures Rheumatism.



"About a year ago, I suffered from what the doctors called rheumatism. Nobody knows the pain and misery which I had to endure and which clung to me in spite of the medicines prescribed. At last, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After a short time, the pains ceased. I continued the use of the Sarsaparilla for a while longer, and the rheumatism entirely disappeared."—JAMES WAX, proprietor of livery stable, Roseville, Cal.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE.
In effect Nov. 18th 1891.

North Bound.

Leave Meridian.	4:45 a. m.
" York.	5:57 a. m.
" Demopolis.	7:02 a. m.
" Uniontown.	7:48 a. m.
" Marion June.	8:30 a. m.
Arrive Selma.	9:09 a. m.
Leave "	9:10 a. m.
" Calera.	11:20 a. m.
" Talladega.	12:52 p. m.
" Anniston.	8:15 a. m. 2:00 p. m.
" Jacksonville.	8:55 a. m. 2:27 p. m.
" Piedmont.	9:35 a. m. 2:55 p. m.
Arrive Rome.	11:55 a. m. 4:25 p. m.
Leave Rome.	4:30 p. m.
Arrive Ooltowah June.	6:27 p. m.
" Chattanooga.	7:10 p. m.
Leave Chattanooga.	5:45 p. m.
" Ooltowah Junct.	6:32 p. m.
Arrive Cleveland.	7:00 p. m.
" Knoxville.	10:00 p. m.
" Bristol.	4:50 a. m.

South Bound.

Leave Bristol.	11:30 p. m.
" Knoxville.	7:45 a. m.
" Cleveland.	10:30 a. m.
Arrive Ooltowah June.	11:03 a. m.
Leave Chattanooga.	8:15 a. m.
" Ooltowah Junct.	8:55 a. m.
Arrive Rome.	10:46 a. m.
Leave Rome.	4:00 p. m. 10:55 a. m.
Arr. Piedmont.	6:22 p. m. 12:10 p. m.
" Jacksonville.	7:03 p. m. 12:45 p. m.
" Anniston.	7:45 p. m. 1:10 p. m.
" Talladega.	8:18 p. m.
" Calera.	8:50 p. m.
" Selma.	9:00 p. m.
Leave Selma.	9:15 p. m.
Arr. Marion June.	6:46 p. m.
" Uniontown.	7:22 p. m.
" Demopolis.	8:07 p. m.
" York.	9:03 p. m.
" Meridian.	10:20 p. m.

For any information as to routes, rates and schedule apply to any Agent of the Company of the undesignated.

C. A. Benscoter, A. G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala., C. H. Hudson, Gen. Man'gr., Knoxville, Tenn., W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned, by James L. Tinney and Canada Tinney, on the 17th day of January 1894, and recorded in Probate office of Shelby county Ala., vol. 34 page 323 of mortgage records: I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry in front of the court house door of Shelby county Ala., on the 23rd day of February 1895, the following described real estate, viz: The S½ of S½ and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22 Tp. 17 N. E., situated in Shelby county Ala., and containing 120 acres. The above sale will be made to satisfy mortgage debt, interest and cost, the same being the property described in the mortgage referred to above.

Howell Pearson, Mortgagee.

Longshore & Beavers, his attys.



Do not be deceived by those who advertise Sewing Machines at Wholesale Prices. The so-called "cheap" machines which they advertise for \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$90.00, \$95.00, \$100.00, are not worth the money. We guarantee every one, and our guarantee is good. We have agents in nearly every town where you can get instructions, needles or repairs. Write for Our New Price List.

We want your order. If not for the best, for our next best. And at prices, liberal terms and square dealing. We will not be undersold. Write for our New Price List.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill., 23 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Haverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American cyclists who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN:—The Waverley Scorchers and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheels by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$85! We must say that it is, without exception, the best wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have ridden it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for all Waverley wheels have sold this year and last (and you know that is a pretty good number), we have never had a single frame nor a broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, WALTER C. MCKENZIE & CO.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IT IS A FACT

THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS



RUN LIGHT
LAST WELL
CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,
1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business; 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seeds; 1 package containing 28 Annuals (F. W. W.). 1 package of my Cotton "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

"Pure," "Wholesome," "Has no superior." Sample 10c.

Allegro. 1st time. 2d time.

1. QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER is of all we've found the best. 2. Absolutely pure and wholesome. (Only.) 3. With ten pennies get a sample of your Quaker City day. 4. If it is not sat-is-fac-tion (Only.) 5. Non-est trial's all anti-fac-tion, because there will never be. 6. For quaker's will or for 10c (Only.)

Those who use Q. C. B. P. Ask your grocer for it.

Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

ELKHART BARNAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1 Farm Harness. \$24.50. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27.

No. 41 Wagon. \$45. No. 7163. \$42.

Spring Wagons \$35 to \$60. Guaranteed same as sell for \$85 to \$100. Spring Wagons \$35 to \$60. Guaranteed same as sell for \$85 to \$100. Spring Wagons \$35 to \$60. Guaranteed same as sell for \$85 to \$100.

OUR HARNESS are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single \$8 to \$20. Double \$12 to \$19. 5 sets. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets. \$5 each with order. Agents listed Catalogue free. Address

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

—THAT—

I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR

MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

—A Saw Mill—

And I am prepared to furnish UNDRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you

A Double Refracting Finder.

In the great number of cameras that are manufactured for the use of amateur photographers the ground glass plate at the top of the "finder" has always been more or less a source of trouble and vexation. It was found, under certain conditions of weather, and especially in strong sunlight, that when the operator sought to have clearly defined in the finder the picture to be taken, the image was confused and baffling, and the promptitude of the exposure was often interfered with, at the risk of spoiling the picture. The new double refraction finder provides a steady and effective means of overcoming this difficulty. The usual ground glass is entirely dispensed with, and in its place is a lens on which the image is clearly and steadily reflected by a mirror acting in conjunction with a powerful convex lens. This gives a finder with a greatly increased degree of luminosity, and the operator has no further hesitation or anxiety in the adjustment of his camera. This device is likely to be appreciated by both amateur and professional photographers.

Asiatic Criminals.

The worst features in the Asiatic criminal is his vindictiveness. To plot against the life of one who has done his best to compass your fall, who has dishonored wife or daughter, or lain in wait for a son; to shoot a grasping landlord and knock a land agent on the head—these sort of episodes are familiar enough in the annals of crime. But in his thirst for revenge the Asiatic will sacrifice himself, his wife, his child, his unoffending neighbor, if he can only get up a case against a rival. Human life for him has no sanctity. If the native policeman sought to discover a human body in the premises of his deadly foe, with clothes and ornaments, any one may be sacrificed to supply the corpse deficit.—The Saturday Review.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A best weighing eight and one-half pounds was recently grown on a Nevada farm.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reliable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The Standard

remedy for all stomach and liver complaints is Ripans Tabules. One tablet gives relief, but in severe cases one should be taken after each meal until the trouble has disappeared.

Wm. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c., 50c., \$1.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy. M. P. DIERER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c. a bottle.

Hattie Well and Happy

Used to Suffer From Impure Blood and Eruptions



Hattie Dancer, Lawrence Station, N. J.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my child of impure blood and eruptions on the head. She would scratch her head so that it would bleed. The sores spread behind her ears, and the poor child suffered terribly. I doctored her the best I knew how but the sores did not get any better. But thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Olive Oilment, she is now well as any of the children. She is large and healthy as any child five years old. This is all thanks to the Sarsaparilla. I do not think there is any better." GEORGE DANCER, Lawrence Station, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures ment, she is now well as any of the children. She is large and healthy as any child five years old. This is all thanks to the Sarsaparilla. I do not think there is any better." GEORGE DANCER, Lawrence Station, N. J.

Hood's Pills Easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pastures a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause smelly feelings at first.

No change of diet necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

SULLIVAN & CRITCHFIELD'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND The Best and Cheapest Business College in America. Four Terms. Term short. Catalogue free. Address: SULLIVAN & CRITCHFIELD, 270 N. ATLANTA, GA.

AN ALPENA MIRACLE.

MRS. JAS. M. TODD, OF LONG RAPIDS, DISCARDS HER CRUTCHES.

In an interview with a Reporter She Reviews Her Experience and Tells the Real Cause of the Miracle.

We have long known Mrs. Jas. M. Todd, of Long Rapids, Alpena Co., Mich., who has been a deaf cripple. Many of her friends know the story of her recovery, for the benefit of those who do not we publish it to-day.

Eight years ago she was taken with nervous prostration, and in a few months with muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. It affected her heart, then her head. Her feet became so swollen she could wear nothing on them; her hands were drawn all out of shape. Her eyes were swollen shut more than half the time, her knee joints terribly swollen and for eighteen months she had to be held up to be dressed. One limb became entirely helpless, and the skin was so dry and cracked that it would bleed. During these eight years she had been treated by a score of physicians, and has also spent much time at Ann Arbor under best medical advice. All said her trouble was brought on by hard work and that medicine would not cure, and that rest was the only thing which would ease her. After going to live with her daughter she became entirely helpless and could not even raise her arms to cover herself at night. The interesting part of the story follows in her own words:

"I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and at last did so. In three days after I commenced taking Pink Pills I could sit up and dress myself, and after using them six weeks I went home and commenced working. I continued taking the pills, until now I begin to forget my crutches, and can go up and down steps without aid. I am truly a living wonder, walking out of doors without assistance."

"Now, if I can say anything to induce those who have suffered as I have, to try Pink Pills, I shall gladly do so. If other like sufferers will try Pink Pills according to directions, they will have reason to thank God for creating men who are able to conduct their business, and to do so. I have in my own neighborhood recommended Pink Pills for the after effects of a gripe, and weak women with impure blood, and with good results."

Mrs. Todd is very strong in her faith in the curative powers of Pink Pills, and says they have brought a poor, helpless cripple back to do her own work, charming, washing, sewing, knitting and in fact about all of her household duties, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

COSSACKS ON HORSEBACK.

Only a Few of Them Are Acrobatic Cavalrymen.

The principal exercise in which the Cossacks excel reminded me very much of what I was familiar with at West Point when the boys were free to indulge their taste for gymnastics on horseback. Our cadets—at least a large proportion of every class—are quite as clever with their horses as the average Cossack. I have seen them stand on the horse's back and gallop in that position, vault in and out of the saddle while the horse is galloping, reach down and pick up objects from the ground, leap hurdles with the horse, alighting from the animal just before the hurdle is touched, and vaulting into the saddle as the horse clears the obstacle. I have also seen our West Pointers change horses while at full gallop, or one take the other behind him. All these exercises I have seen done, not merely with the saddle but without, and not merely in the riding school but while riding out on the country roads.

These are the exercises in which the Cossack chiefly excels, and it may be added in parenthesis that the horse of the average Cossack resembles in many respects the degenerate beast which the government places at the disposal of the United States Military Academy. The Cossack learns these tricks as a boy, when he is allowed with his mates to ride the horse bareback to water, and incidentally is encouraged to indulge in every manner of sport on the way. He is encouraged also to persevere in exercises of this kind, and to be prepared to make an exhibition of himself when as a soldier he is garrisoned in towns, where such exercises smack of the circus rather than of the barracks yard. The Cossack is so often pictured in the act of doing daring things with his horse that it has become common to think that all Cossacks are up to this work. As a matter of fact, it is only a small and select portion that keeps up these exercises, and these are embodied in a special section of the regiment, designated "Dshlights." The Russian regulations of war order the encouragement of these acrobatic cavalrymen, particularly when they indulge in any exercises which may be turned to practical account in war, as, for instance, leaping over an obstacle and firing at the same time, or compelling the horse to stop suddenly and fall to the ground, so that its body may be a breastwork behind which the trooper may shelter himself.—Harper's Magazine.

MIRACLE WORKER.

The Arch-Priest of Cronstadt Works Wonders in Russia.

Of interest is Father Ivan, the Russian miracle worker. He is a well-known figure in his country, and so great is the belief in him, that his benediction is considered a cure for every malady. When the illness of the late Czar was pronounced desperate, Father Ivan, or John, was sent for to attend him. This created a sensation throughout Russia. Father Ivan is arch-priest of Cronstadt, and his house is a veritable mecca to pious Russians. Portraits and busts of him are sold by the thousands wherever the faithful of the orthodox church congregate, and whenever he emerges from his house the people fall onto their knees. He receives enormous sums for his services, which he devotes chiefly to the construction and maintenance of shelters and asylums for unemployed working people.

Ducks and Geese.

Ducks swim the world over, but geese do not. In South America a species is found that cannot excel an ordinary hen in aquatic accomplishments. It has lived so long in a country where water is found only in wells that it has lost its aquatic tastes and abilities entirely.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Forty-Third Day.

SENATE.—Fifteen local bills passed. H. 921.—To amend section 1386 of the code. (Relates to oaths of pilots.) Passed.

H. 470.—To make an appropriation for the expense of encampment of the Alabama state troops for the years 1895 and 1896. (Fifteen thousand dollars each year.)

The bill H. 626.—To establish the northern chancery division and fix the times for holding the courts therein.

The new district is composed of the counties of Franklin, Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Cullman, Morgan, Madison, Lamar, DeKalb and Marshall.

A chancellor is to be appointed by the governor as early as practicable to hold until the next general election. The bill passed ayes 19, nays 0.

H. 1008.—To establish the thirteenth judicial circuit and to fix the time of holding courts therein.

The new circuit is to be composed of the counties of Baldwin, Mobile and Washington. Passed, ayes 20, nays 4.

—Nine new bills were introduced.

HOUSE.—Nine new bills were introduced.—A motion to reconsider the vote by which the prohibition act (restraining the sale of liquor at retail to incorporated towns) was passed, was made and tabled.—The senate amendments to the bill, variously known as the "Petit bill" and the "alien railroad bill," were concurred in and the bill passed, ayes 45, nays 37.—Senate amendments to H. 99, 915, 66 and 689 were concurred in.—Fifteen local bills were passed.—The speaker signed S. 293.—The following bills were passed:

H. 533.—To amend an act entitled an act to establish an agricultural school and experiment station at Albertville, Alabama, Lebanon, Alabama, or Springville, Alabama, to be located by the governor, superintendent of education and commissioner of agriculture which became a law on the 21st day of February, 1893.

H. 973.—To authorize riparian proprietors who have erected or maintained piles, booms, bulkheads and other structures, in front of their property to collect a compensation for the use thereof by others.

H. 942.—To establish a branch experiment station and agricultural school in the first congressional district.

The tax assessment bill, being a continuing special order, was taken up, and after some time spent in debate on the bill and the substitute offered by the committee on ways and means, went over until to-morrow.

Forty-Fourth Day.

SENATE.—H. 873.—To consolidate and adjust the bonded debt of the state, was amended by making the bonds to be issued payable in gold coin, and further, by adding a provision for a popular loan to be secured by the issue of \$10 and \$20 3 percent ten year bonds, receivable (without interest) for all state, county and municipal taxes. The bill was then passed—ayes 16, nays 4.

Mr. Sayre moved to take up H. 450, making amendments to the present election law, which was done.

The main features of the amendment to the registration on election day of persons necessarily absent or becoming of age, or who have become residents of the precinct since the last election; also for the appointment of markets and inspectors, and markers shall be selected by the ignorant elector from those appointed. Passed, ayes 25, nays 0.

S. 296.—To exempt the chief operators of relay telegraph offices in this state from jury duty. Passed.

S. 378.—To authorize the judge of probate to establish stock law districts. Passed.

H. 749.—To make an appropriation for repairing the capitol and grounds. The committee reported that they had conferred with the governor and recommended that \$10,000 be appropriated—\$6,000 for the first year and \$4,000 for the second year—which was adopted. Passed.

Nine local bills passed, and two new bills were introduced. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Four new bills were introduced, and three local bills passed.

The following bills passed:

H. 1181.—To authorize sheriff's to arrest persons doing business with out license.

H. 1079.—To establish an experiment station and agricultural school in North Alabama.

H. 999.—To amend the mechanics lien law.

A motion to consider the tax assessment bill by sections was carried. The first section being under consideration a motion to strike it out was lost by 44 to 20. Pending the consideration of section 2 a motion to table the bill resulted in a tie, so the motion was lost. A motion to strike the enacting clause out was then made and was pending when, at 5 o'clock, the bill was laid aside for a special order.

The speaker signed the following bills: H. 55, 99, 103, 265, 294, 369, 475, 515, 518, 690, 911, 917, 434, 814, 440.

The governor communicated his approval of the following house bills: 1059, 699, 401, 243, 330, 338, 577, 384, 400, 449, 746, 123, 129, 502, 550, 354, 709, 263, 804, 374, 187, 289, 292, 433.

The house adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday.

Forty-Fifth Day.

SENATE.—Only five new bills today. The bill to provide for and regulate contests for state offices was passed.

S. 441.—To amend act to amend section 1761 of the code. (Relating to notes, drafts, etc.) Passed.

S. 427.—To provide compensation for witnesses in impeachment cases. Passed.

S. 362.—To prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter. Passed.

Thirty-three local bills passed. At 1 p. m., the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The assessment bill occupied most of the session today. Sixteen local bills were passed and nine new bills introduced.

The governor communicated his approval of H. 480, house joint resolution to compensate Reed Sayre for services, 103, 433, 470, 518, 690, 814, 911, 478, 917, 921, 434, 369, 294, 268, 99, 55.

The committee on rules reported fa-

vorably on the joint resolution raising a joint committee on final adjournment.

House committee—Messrs. Calhoun, Meador and Smith of Mobile.

The speaker signed the following bills: H. 477, 884, 949, 1165, 1009.

H. 1066.—To establish an agricultural school and experiment station at Springville, St. Clair county. Passed.

Conference committee on H. 450 recommend concurrence in senate amendment. Concurred in. Adjourned.

lution in reference to the warming and furnishing the rotunda of the capitol, which was adopted.

Hon. John H. Caldwell was confirmed as a trustee of the University of Alabama, from the Fourth district, to succeed the late N. H. R. Dawson, deceased.

Three local bills were passed and one new bill introduced.

The adverse report of the committee on S. 355.—To appropriate a certain portion of the 2 and 3 per cent fund, was concurred in.—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The only new matter brought before the house today was a joint resolution providing for a joint committee to investigate certain charges of fraud made in the public press against members of the house touching their votes on the "alien railroad bill." Referred to the committee on rules.—The tax assessment bill was lost by 49 nays to 33 ayes.

The joint resolution from the senate appropriating a sufficient amount of the appropriation to repair the capitol to enclose and furnish comfortable seats in the rotunda of the building. Adopted.

Forty-Sixth Day.

SENATE.—The following bills passed: S. 171.—To regulate the ginning of cotton at public or private gins for pay.

H. 370.—The bill to amend act to regulate the apportionment of the school fund.

S. 467.—To appropriate money to reimburse certain insurance companies for amounts illegally paid by them in the state treasury.

S. 219.—To regulate the sales of goods advertised as bankrupt, etc., and fee to be paid for such sales.

Mr. Pettus introduced a joint resolution. Senate amendments to H. 243 and 370 were concurred in.

Messrs. Davis, Brooks and Jackson were appointed committee on conference on the disagreement of the two houses on the bill proposing to issue bonds to refund the state debt.

S. 320.—To authorize the treasurer to honor warrants drawn upon him by the auditor for the payment of costs in penitentiary cases. Passed.

H. 395.—To amend section 708 of the code. (Amendment.) Passed.

H. 119.—To provide for paying certain expenses incurred by the door-keeper of the house. Passed.

Five local bills passed. Adjourned.

Forty-Seventh Day.

SENATE.—One new bill was introduced and six local bills passed.

S. 449.—To amend section 3358 of the Code. (Payment of purchase money.) Passed.

S. 408.—To more particularly define the duties of sheriffs and other officers to protect prisoners from violence. Passed.

S. 476.—To amend act to amend section 499 of the Code. (Relating to city licenses.) Passed.

A motion to reconsider the action taken on S. 355.—To appropriate a portion of the 3 and 4 per cent fund, prevailed. A substitute was then offered, which was adopted. The substitute appropriates \$1,000 to the Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Company and the Myrtlewood and Demopolis Railroad Company out of the first money paid into the treasury.

S. 398.—To provide for establishment of an agricultural school and experiment station at Mountville, Cullman or other place. Passed informally.

H. 1058.—To establish a branch agricultural school at Hamilton, Marion county. Amended so as to provide for the location of agricultural schools and experiment stations in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Congressional Districts, and names Hamilton in the Sixth, and Hayneville in the Fifth as the places of locating such stations and schools in these districts. Passed by a vote of 19 to 9.

H. 326.—To amend act to empower the governor to reconvey to the United States certain lands.

At 5:30 p. m. the senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The speaker signed the following bills: H. 243, 370, 371, 576, 740, 848, 1059, 626.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Kelly called up H. 754.—To confer Chancery jurisdiction upon the circuit court of the Seventh judicial circuit and to establish the practice and procedure, etc. Passed.

The vote by which the assessment bill was lost yesterday was reconsidered and the bill was referred to a special committee with instructions to report a compromise measure. In the afternoon the committee reported an amended bill. The report was adopted and the bill passed and was sent to the senate without engrossment. Yea 53, nays 26.

H. 1205.—To make appropriations for the payment of the salary of the Chancellor of the Northern chancery division and for the salaries of the judges and solicitors of the Twelfth and Thirteenth judicial circuits. Passed.

Senate amendments to H. 71, 789 and 264 concurred in.

Mr. O'Brien called up H. 155.—To secure to wage-earners employed in the business of mining, manufacturing, transportation or merchandise, or hotels or other industries, a priority over other creditors in case of insolvency. Passed.

Mr. Ott called up H. 349.—To amend an act entitled an act to amend subdivision 31 of section 629 of the Code, relating to exemption of maimed Confederate soldiers from peddling license. Passed.

H. 382.—To amend the act for the relief of needy Confederate soldiers, etc. Passed.

S. 117.—For the relief of the several sheriffs of Alabama. Passed.

S. 103.—To create a lien in favor of owners of gineries. Passed.

S. 154.—To regulate the management of the state and county convicts. Amended by limiting the allowance of

clerks of the board of managers to one, at a salary of \$1,500, and passed.

Twenty-eight local bills were passed, and, at 12 midnight, the house adjourned.

Forty-Eighth Day.

SENATE.—A joint resolution was adopted requesting the delegation in congress to endeavor to have the United States mineral lands in this state donated to the state for the use of the agricultural experiment stations and schools. The following bills passed:

H. 1020.—To regulate defences to actions on policies of life insurance.

S. 429.—To define train robbing and fix a punishment therefor.

S. 461.—To confer upon persons and corporations constructing water works right to acquire real estate.

H. 17.—To amend section 3875 of the code (willful trespass.)

H. 468.—To increase the number of majors in the regiments of the state troops to three.

H. 469.—To allow county commissioners to appropriate money to pay armory rent for military companies.

H. 471.—To authorize the surgeon of each regiment of state troops to purchase medicines, etc., for troops while in active service.

H. 279.—To prevent running at large of rabid dogs or dogs bitten or supposed to have been bitten by a rabid dog.

H. 806.—To amend section 3873 of the code. (Driving overloaded horses.)

H. 167.—To amend section one of an act entitled an act to establish a normal school for the education of white male and female teachers at Troy in Pike county. (The bill appropriates \$5000 per annum to the normal school.)

H. 371.—To amend an act to provide for the election of county superintendents of education.—Passed informally.

H. 1051.—To adopt a state flag.

Forty-one local bills passed, and at 10:30 p. m., the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house passed 37 local bills today, and the following passed:

H. 914.—To exempt practicing dentists from jury duty.

H. 1057.—To provide for additional help in the office of the superintendent of education.

H. 730.—To provide more efficient means of collecting solicitor's fees.

S. 359.—For the relief of persons who have purchased lands from the state through error.

The convict bill passed by a vote of 51 to 27.

The house then concurred in the senate amendment to the house measure creating agricultural schools and experiment stations in the congressional districts of the state.

Senate joint resolution relating to the donation of United States mineral lands for the use of agricultural schools was agreed to.

Senate amendments to H. 55, 725 were concurred in; house receded from its amendment to S. 393. Committee on conference—Messrs. Graham, Prowell, Cook of Wilcox.

The speaker signed the following senate bills: 436, 117, 422, 342, 344.

The speaker signed the following bills: S. 170, 356; H. 96, 216, 468, 471, 745, 1020, 1058, 534, 386, 39, 380.

Senate amendments to H. 116, 837, 267, 531 were concurred in. Adjourned.

AWFUL PERILS OF THE SEA.

A Ship Assailed by Fire and Storm Makes Port at Last.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

NO. 36.

THE PUBLIC BUSTED.

NEITHER A THEORY NOR A CON-
DITION, BUT A PREDICAMENT.

President Cleveland Makes an Urgent
Appeal to Congress for Immediate
Issue of More Bonds to Sustain the
Golden Cal.

Apparently the gold bugs and bond-
holders are getting impatient. Hence
they had their President write con-
gress a special message.

Even the regular appropriations are
to be neglected until the bankers get
their special demands.

He wants the friends of plutocracy
in both old parties to rally and make
a non-partisan fight for more bonds
and a gold standard.

He wants bonds issued payable prin-
cipal and interest in gold—since Wall
street has officially informed him that
the present form of bonds do not make
a good investment.

He thinks the gold reserve absolutely
essential to maintain our "high na-
tional character."

He says that not only are present
conditions irritating to capitalists but
that "those of our people who seek em-
ployment as a means of livelihood" are
getting restless.

Changed conditions have turned the
eyes of foreign investors upon the gold
of the government, and to maintain our
credit with them, the gold must not
be allowed to become low in the treas-
ury bank.

The idea of issuing bonds payable
in gold is a dandy. There is not
enough gold in the world to pay the
interest on obligations—hence to make
the principal payable in gold would
simply give the capitalists a corner on
the earth—and that is just what Gro-
ver wants them to have.

He wants bonds issued payable in
fifty years, believing that the present
generation has all it can bear—and of
course measures must be taken at once
in order to enslave the next gener-
ation of people before they are born—
lest they might not be born with a
disposition to submit to such an out-
rage.

He wants the duties on imports made
payable in gold—which would, of
course make gold sell at a premium
and would be highly beneficial to
bankers who have the gold to sell, and
the means to draw more out of the
treasury in case they run short.

He wants a "sound financial condi-
tion."

He admits that the issue of bonds
so far has proven a failure—but in the
same breath goes on to recommend the
issue of five hundred millions more
payable in gold.

He says speculators have reaped a
harvest—and of course he wants them
to reap some more.

Grover is the most abject unblushing
tool of Shylock that ever disgraced the
President's chair in America.

He is worse than John Sherman—
and either one of them is worse than
the devil.

He says lack of confidence is what is
the matter—but show a five hundred
million dollar increase of the public
debt and destruction of the best money
in the country can restore prosperity
he does not attempt to explain.

The bankers are the only people he
considers or asks consideration for.
The main question he says is the retire-
ment of government paper, and the
substitution of bank paper based on a
government debt and a bank debt.

Two debts behind every dollar of
bank paper would of course make it
"sound."

He admits that the country is in a
predicament, and recommends that it
be destroyed altogether.

His evolution, from public office be-
ing a public trust, to the confession
that he is in a predicament and wants
to turn the whole thing over to the
devil, is a remarkable exhibition of
grand and lofty statesmanship having
a fit in a mud puddle.

He compliments the people very
highly on their industry and ability
to create greatness and wealth to rule
over them.

His bosom friend, Sherman, also sug-
gests that the laborers of the country
should be asked to come forward with
the money in their stockings and re-
plenish the reserve for the benefit of
the bankers and speculators.

Grover suggests that while he is not
unfriendly to silver, that he and his
bankers don't want it made into money.

He has no objection to the great
Creator having made silver, but thinks
it confusing when considered in con-
nection with gold, which is the money
of God and the speculators.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Railways Should Be Owned and Con-
trolled by the Government.

In a recent letter from England,
published in the Inter-Ocean, Hon. Rob-
ert P. Porter, ex-superintendent of the
census, writes very interestingly on
the growth of the opinion in favor of
government ownership of railroads in
that country and from it draws some
conclusions that apply to the United
States with peculiar force and aptness.

Mr. Porter cannot be accused of popu-
listic notions and his views are shared
by eminent railroad men, statesmen
and political economists all over the
world.

He argues that the railroads should
be owned and controlled by the gov-
ernment and made free to travel the
same as the public highways are. He
shows that if every seat was filled and
each train as heavy as the power sup-
plied could draw to the best advan-
tage, the cost of traveling could be
largely reduced and fares made much
lower than they now are. If the rail-
ways were free there would be much
more travel than there now is and the
cost of carrying any passenger would
be reduced to the minimum. As it now

is the few who do travel pay the whole
cost of the service, while if the cost
of operating the railways was met by
a tax equitably distributed, the rate of
taxation for this special object would
be so small that no one would notice it
and it could be met easily and would be
paid willingly. The freedom of travel
under this arrangement would so stimu-
late business that the aggregate gain
to the nation would be much greater
than the cost of the service. He shows
that the economy that could be prac-
ticed by a consolidation of all railroads
into one has been recognized by as
eminent a railroad man as C. P. Hunt-
ington, who favors a consolidation in
this country. The railroad employs
being under the action of the civil ser-
vice law could not be used as a political
machine and the incentive to strikes
would be forever done away with. As
coming from a man of large experience
and great executive ability Mr. Porter's
words are deserving of careful atten-
tion and respectful consideration. He
cannot be accused of having any ul-
terior object in view and his conclusions
make very interesting reading. From
the article in review we quote:

The writer believes that the follow-
ing conclusions have been made clear:

1. The plan of national consolida-
tion is in accordance with law and the
constitution of the United States. This
has been shown by many decisions of
the supreme court of the United States.
Many more could be added if neces-
sary.

2. It is entirely feasible and practical.
We have seen that Mr. C. P. Hunting-
ton, one of the most able and experienced
railroad men in the country, advocates
the formation of one corporation to
own and control all railroads.

3. It recognizes that consolidation in
some form is certain and inevitable,
and seeks to turn this irresistible ten-
dency into right channels. It shows
how consolidation may create a great
public corporation, which shall be a
minister of good to all the people in-
stead of a vast monopoly oppressing
all.

4. It is just to all interests, preserv-
ing and maintaining all real rights of
private investors as well as those of the
public, which are just as real, though
not so well understood nor so readily
conceded.

5. It will remove all the dangerous
conflicts and all the elements of irrita-
tion and enmity between the railways
and their employees and the public,
which now constitutes a most poten-
tious peril to our national security and
good order.

6. It will do away with the greatest
source of waste and loss under our
present system and reduce the cost of
transportation to the lowest figure,
thus satisfying the necessary and in-
evitable demand for the reduction of
rates.

7. It will remove the unjust inequali-
ties and the unrighteous discrimina-
tions now prevailing.

8. It will entirely and forever destroy
all rate wars with their vast waste
and disturbance of values and of busi-
ness, and will make rates steady, uni-
form and low.

9. It will do away with all strikes
and dangerous riots on the railroads,
because it will remove their under-
lying and exciting causes.

10. It will bind the different sections
of the nation together by the strong
tie of common ownership and control
of the united railway system. As the
different localities of the country in-
crease in power and wealth the forces
tending to disrupt and break up the
national organization will necessarily
become more and more powerful. The
problem will be to find some centripetal
force to counteract this tendency with-
out involving a perilous increase of the
political power of the federal govern-
ment.

11. A great railway corporation, uniting
all the railways of the land and
owned and controlled by the people,
as proposed under the plan of national
consolidation, would constitute a force
for cohesion and union with almost in-
conceivable power.

12. It will furnish a safe foundation
for all the great banking and financial
institutions of the country in the stock
of the consolidated company; will pro-
tect investors in railway securities by
making their investments as solid and
permanent as government bonds now
are, and will make a perpetual end to
gambling in railroad securities, with
its unrighteous practices and evil re-
sults.

13. It will take railways wholly out
of politics and remove the corruption
now so common and so dangerous.

14. It will dignify all railroad duties
and elevate every class of employees to
a higher plane of manhood as free, un-
fettered American citizens, for the
great advancement of our social and
economic condition.

Cleveland's Intentions Carried Out.

The President's message indicates a
faithful effort of the administration to
carry out the policy outlined in the
panic circular issued to the banks in
March, 1893.

Dear Sir: The interests of the na-
tional bankers require immediate finan-
cial legislation by congress. Silver,
silver certificates and treasury notes
should be retired, and national bank
notes upon a gold basis made the only
money. This will require the authoriza-
tion of from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000
of new bonds as a basis of circula-
tion. You will at once retire one-third
of your circulation and call in one-half
of your loans. Be careful to make a
money stringency felt among your pa-
trons, especially among influential busi-
ness men. Advocate an extra session
of congress for the repeal of the pur-
chase clause of the Sherman law and
act with other banks of your city in
securing a large petition to congress
for its unconditional repeal, for accom-
panying form. Use personal influence
with congressmen and particularly let
your wishes be known to your senators.
The future life of national banks as
fixed and safe investments depends up-
on immediate action as there is an in-
creasing sentiment in favor of govern-
ment legal tender notes and silver coin-
age.



The Divisions of the Circle Shows the Population of the United States Who
Own Their Homes Free, and Those Who Are Tenants—A Little More
of the Gold Standard and There Won't Be a Home Owner left in the
Country.

MR. TOBE SPILKINS.

HE WRITES A LETTER ON THE
SITUATION.

Shipping Gold, Wheat, Cotton and Rich
Heiresses to Europe and Getting An-
archists in Return—Some Sound
Philosophy.

There's a skru lue somewhere. In
fakt it looks like thare wuz several
skruze lue. Kotten and wheet iz the
mane artikels we send tu Yurrop. We
air told wez wazed tu mutch uv them.
If that iz so we ort tu hav lots uv
munny kummin tu us frum Yurrop—
gold munny, tu. But inctid uv that we
air shippin gold munny tu Yurrop az
fast az we kin bi it with bonds. I kant
understand it.

We air shippin lots uv kotten tu
Yurrop.

We air shippin lots uv wheet tu Yur-
rop.

We air shippin lots uv gold tu Yur-
rop.

We air shippin lots uv ritche hei-
resses tu Yurrop. What iz Yurrop
shippin tu us?

A lot uv dad gunned cheep laborers,
anarkists and soshialists.

Air we byin shiff stuff az that with
the millyns uv dollars we air shippin
over thar?

What are we gittin for that munny,
and them kotten and wheet? Say, what
air we gittin? We're gittin cheated,
that's what.

Razin so mutch krops that it makes
us poor, and then goin deeper in debt
tu make our kredit good. That's the
logic tha air tryin tu kram down our
throats.

Will Tobie Spilkins beleeve it?

Not mutch.

If wurkin tu hard and razin tu
mutch krops makes a feller poor, how
the hel is he goin tu get rich unless
he stops wurkin and goze to stealin?

That's jist what lots uv men air doin.
And I've bin votin fur it.

O, I wish I had 1 uv them kicken
mesheens here.

If we cant pay expenses when we
raze a lots uv stuff, how the devil air
we goin tu du it when we don't raze
a los uv stuff?

Tobie Spilkins may be a phool, but he
kin see that this is a dad-gummed li.
Whoa huz bin runnin this kuntry?

The bankers.

Whoo got ritche?

The bankers.

What huz the farmer bin doin?

He's bin votin jist az the bankers
told him tu.

What huz he got?

He's got a mortigage on hiz farm.

Who understands the kurrency ques-
shun?

The bankers uv korse.

What iz the farmers goin tu du
about it?

Holler fur the old partee, uv korse.

But Tobie Spilkins won't. He haz
arove at the pint whair he knoze he's
got enuff.

He's gettin afrade uv partize. He
haint hollerin no moar theze daze, nor
karryin torch lites and sich like. He's
hungry.

He's got hoves in the sete uv hiz pants
that iz a disgrace tu sivilizashun. He's
reddy tu fite if it wil du enny good, but
nary a nuther tin ruester wil he wair
in hiz hat, nor nary a nother time wil
he march after the band wagin.

Politix iz good enuff in his please,
but sich politix az I hav bin deelin in,
their place iz in hel.

I cant rite enny moar. I must go
and hold mi bak tu the fire.

I wish summer wood kum.

I'll rite again some da. Yours in
pane,

TOBE SPILKINS.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Some Specimens of the Fellows Who
Talk About Restoring Confidence.

Returning confidence and departing
cash! They yelled the loudest before
election for confidence, and their con-
fidence game caught the voters, and
they are all republicans.

A New York bank bookkeeper em-
bezzled \$254,000.

The county treasurer at Spring Val-
ley, Ill., defaulted in \$12,000.

A man named Beatty at Monticello,
Ill., is \$80,000 in arrears.

Confidence of Course.

We would like to have Mr. Carlisle
and his banker friends explain why
they consider a paper note made of a
cent's worth of paper by a banking
corporation with nothing behind it but a
third of its value in bank resources and
the indorsement of the government
which promises to see that it is paid,
to be any "sounder currency" than a
silver dollar with fifty cents' worth of
bullion value in it bearing the govern-
ment fiat, with all its resources back
of it and the law recognizing it as a
full legal tender for the payment of
debts, public or private?—Kansas Com-
moner.

NOT A SURRENDER.

W. S. MORGAN ON ST. LOUIS
CONFERENCE.

Its Action Was in Line with the
Omaha Platform and Not a Surrender
to the Socialists—A Plain State-
ment.

In the two years of our control of
the Ready Print Service of the Na-
tional Reform Press association we
have never yet used it to gratify our
personal feelings, or to advance the
personal interests of our friends.
Neither have we used it to criticize
members of our own party when we
thought they were temporarily "wab-
bling on the spindle." But there are
critical periods occasionally when
silence on the attitude of those within
our own ranks would be an omission
of duty. Believing this to be true, and
believing that our party is now at
hand, we feel it our duty to make use
of the 800 papers that use our ready
prints to utter a warning of danger.

We make no charges of corruption
against any member of the national
committee, or any one else, but we do
say that the action pursued by some is
not consistent with the principles laid
down in the Omaha platform, or with
the feeling of the great mass of voters
who compose the party. It is charged,
and there seems to be a studied effort
to create the impression that the ac-
tion of the St. Louis conference was
"a wicked and foolish surrender to
the Chicago socialists."

Nothing is farther from the truth.
The charge is as unjust as it is with-
out foundation.

The Chicago socialists were repre-
sented at that meeting.

They were given a courteous hear-
ing.

I heard Mr. Henry D. Lloyd make
his speech before the national com-
mittee. It was courteous, calm and
conservative. He only asked that the
Populists stand by the Omaha plat-
form. He asked for no additions to the
platform.

If there were any trimmers there
they were of the national committee.

But it was impossible for that com-
mittee as a whole, to make a mistake.
Among its members were old wheel
horses that were fresh from the peo-
ple, and who had grown gray in the
cause. Years of defeat had not only
grounded them in the cause, but had
rendered them discreet. There were
young men, who, though not so dis-
creet, were no less loyal to the last
platform which the people had an op-
portunity to make. They were ready
to sail that ship until the people com-
missioned them with another.

The address speaks for itself. It is
in no sense a surrender to the Chi-
cago socialists—so far as the People's
party is concerned.

If there were men there who sought
to trim the platform, or to recede from
any part of it, and they were pre-
vented from so doing by the Chicago
socialists, then, so far as they were
concerned, it might have been a sur-
render. If so it is one for which the
party proper owes a vote of thanks to
the Chicago socialists.

One great trouble is, many of our
Washington friends breathe the polit-
ical atmosphere, of that rotten city,
so much, and drift so far away from
the people, that their judgment be-
comes warped. And we do not mean
by this to charge corruption to any
man. In Washington it is a constant
fight for spoils. With us plebians it
is a fight for bread and for principle.

We are going to venture the sugges-
tion that the policies of the country
would be greatly improved, if our
leaders and statesmen would take
frequent and prolonged country
baths—that is, mix more with the
common herd.

Now as to making free silver the
sole issue. Nine out of ten of the Peo-
ple's party do not favor it. To force
it upon the party with this sentiment
against it, would have been ruinous.

And what were we to gain by it?
A few adherents of silver that have
not yet been able to muster the cour-
age to leave a gold bug party.

The silver men say they are going
our way—that is a part of the dis-
tance. We invite them into our wagon
to ride.

But they object unless we take off
the wagon bed and all ride together
on the running gears, as far as they
go, and then leave us to go back after
the wagon bed.

But we are told they will organize
a new party.

They have already been telling us
that but two parties could exist. But
what if they do organize a new party?
From whence will they draw their re-
cruits? From the two old parties and
the political trimmers from the Peo-
ple's party. We can well afford to con-
tribute our share of the recruits.

The People's party occupies the
same position now that the republi-
can party did in 1858 and 1860. Let it
stand solid as the republican party
did then, and let the other parties
split as they did then, and as they
threaten to do now, and the People's
party will win in 1896.

At least we can gain nothing by
temporizing. The logic of events will
pitch the gauge of battle. If it is prin-
ciple, or the currency question, as we
think it will be, no power can prevent
it; but we are opposed to running up a
white flag over the other planks of the
Omaha platform, unless the people,
through their regularly elected dele-
gates, say so by giving us another
platform in 1896.

The Omaha platform is our fort-
rification and all. The currency ques-
tion is one wing of the fortifications,
and the silver question is one redoubt
of that wing. If the enemy attacks this
redoubt, or if we can concentrate his
forces there, so that we can enfilade

him from the other points, all well
and good. But to abandon any part
of the fort, at this time, can not help but
weaken the whole.

We have arrived at a critical period,
not only in the history of the party,
but in the history of the nation.

Millions of men are ringing with
the corruption and leadership of the
old parties. They are filled with doubt
and despair.

If there ever was a time that re-
quired brave and honest leadership
that time is now.

The people want no temporizing—
no doubtful expedients or cowardly
shirking of responsibilities. A tem-
porary victory, acquired by a compro-
mise—an unholy alliance with men
who would desert us the moment vic-
tory was gained and the spoils divid-
ed, would be more ruinous to us than
defeat.

We believe the currency question is
paramount. We believe in pressing
the fight along these lines with all the
vigor we can command, but let us
take no step backward, or make any
alliance that will place us in the awk-
ward position of defending both our
principles and our conduct.

W. S. MORGAN.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

More Than Enough to Pay the Ex-
penses of Government.

Ottawa, Kansas, Journal. The inter-
state commerce commission report for
the year ending June 30, 1893, shows
that the railway earnings over oper-
ating expenses for that year were \$392,-
\$30,575; an increase over the previous
year of \$2,421,228. The income from
corporate investments was \$149,649,615;
an increase over the previous year of
\$7,688,833; making a total income above
operating expenses of \$542,480,139. The
deductions from this income by what
is known as "fixed charges"—which in-
cludes interest, rentals, taxes, salaries,
maintenance of organization of sub-
sidiary lines, permanent improvements
and "miscellaneous" amounted to
\$431,422,156; leaving a "net income,"
from which dividends are to be paid,
of \$111,058,034. After paying dividends
and "other payments from net income,"
there is left a balance of \$8,116,745,
known as "surplus from operations."

This is \$5,999,311 less than the previous
year. There has been a decrease in
net income of \$60 per mile of line; in
earnings, \$22 per mile; and in surplus,
\$38 per mile.

But 1892 was an exceptionally favor-
able year, and showed a marvellous in-
crease over 1891 of \$142 per mile in
net income. So that, comparing 1893
with 1891, there is a very favorable
showing.

There is a lesson here for those in-
terested in government ownership.
Here, with all the present expensive
management, is a net income of \$111,
058,034. Providing, under government
ownership the expense is the same, this
net income would go into the United
States treasury. Now this great
amount pays dividends, and is held as
surplus. No dividends to be paid under
government ownership; then it would
all go into the treasury, to be used in
defraying the expenses of the govern-
ment.

But among the fixed charges is one of
"interest." This amount of \$258,168,-
\$95 would also go into the treasury.
These two items would add to the in-
come of the nation \$369,226,429. Thus,
as mountain streams flow to the ocean,
then in form of rains back again to
bless the whole people, would this
wealth, gathered through transporta-
tion service, become a blessing to all.

Now it goes into the hands of the few,
every year concentrating still more the
wealth of the nation, and through this
congestion diseasing the body politic.

Let it be remembered that all this in-
come is with an expensive government
management. Under government manage-
ment it can be clearly shown that there
can be a saving of \$500,000,000 in operating
expenses and fixed charges. This
would make a total net income to the
government, when it shall own the
railroads, of \$869,226,429 at present
tariffs. These are cold statistics, and
the people are not much longer going
to allow this drain upon production,
making every year a more dangerous
concentration of the money power.

Gold Not In It.

As a matter of demonstrable fact the
supposed relation of the gold standard
to the best of civilization has no exist-
ence. Germany, for example, was up-
on a single silver basis when the war
with France was fought, and the civiliza-
tion of the country, like its military
power, was never higher. France is,
and for centuries has been, one of the
most highly civilized nations in the
world. It has led mankind in the use-
ful arts, and in the meantime it has
proved itself to be possessed of resources
which have permitted it to recover
from disaster more quickly than any
other European nation has ever done.

But France has always used silver
more largely than gold, and at this mo-
ment its stock of silver is greater than
any in existence outside of India. Our
revolutionary war was fought with
greenback paper notes, and the south-
ern rebellion was suppressed with
greenback money. Gold was clear out
of reach in both cases.—Advance
Thought.

Courageous Words.

I never was more determined, more
confident, more contented than I am
to-day; determined to how to the line,
confident of final success, and contented
that we left a party whose leaders

are rotten to the core.

It is nobler to live and die, to suf-
fer and strive for what our conscience
tells us is right, than to basely sell our
manhood to what we feel to be wrong
—tho' the reward be office, fame, power
and wealth.

The man who does not consider his
convictions of duty and right unpur-
chable at any price belongs to the
pitiful class who barter their souls for
enjoyments common to swine.—Tom
Watson.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest
to Alabamians.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, FEB. 28, 1895.

What the farmer needs is good prices for what he sells. He can then afford to pay good prices for what he buys.

We will give \$50 for a single dollar of legal tender money issued by the government, that is worth less than 100 cents.

In another column will be found the Alien railroad bill that caused so much fuss and furor in the legislature. We publish it in order that our readers may see for themselves as quite a number of Populists voted for the bill; it is claimed by the opponents of the bill that it would turn over the Alabama Great Southern railroad to the Southern Railway, but after a careful investigation we are unable to find the cat in the meal tub. The bill seems to us that it is a good bill, but it does not go far enough, for all foreign corporations doing business in this state ought to come under the jurisdiction of our courts.

GOODWYN VS COBB.

Senator A. T. Goodwyn has done the reform movement a great service, in his contest against Judge James E. Cobb for a seat in the 54th congress, from the 5th congressional district of this state. His object was not only to obtain a seat in congress, but to expose and hold up to public gaze the fraudulent practices of the organized democracy of Alabama. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Jeffersonian democracy during the campaign of 1894, and placed himself on record as favoring fair elections in this state, and introduced a resolution in the convention which met in Birmingham in February 1894 to nominate a state ticket, asking the appointing boards in counties controlled by the People's party to give representation to the organized democracy at every polling place in said counties. He was nominated at Wetumpka on the 13th day of September 1894 by the Jeffersonian democracy and People's party as a candidate for congress from the 5th congressional district of Alabama, on a platform demanding fair elections, the free coinage of silver and an expansion of the currency.

Knowing that he had three black belt counties in his district, he went to work to secure a fair election. He appealed to Judge Cobb to sign a petition with himself asking the appointing board in each county in the district to give each side a representative or manager at every polling place in the district, but Judge Cobb refused to sign said petition, or to do anything to secure a fair election in said district. Believing that the usual methods of fraud and rascality would be adopted by the organized democracy, he went to work and laid his plans to make a full and complete exposure of the election frauds in Lowndes, Macon and Autauga counties, if the usual methods should be adopted. He was not disappointed at the result, he carried every white county in the district, his aggregate majorities being nearly four thousand; but the black belt thieves had not forgot their cunning, they waited until the white counties were heard from and then proceeded to steal enough to overturn Senator Goodwyn's majorities in the white counties and give the certificate of election to James E. Cobb. Senator Goodwyn at once instituted a contest, and proceeded to take testimony of the outrageous frauds perpetrated at said election, he did not confine his testimony to evidence given in by reformers, but summoned organized democrats and put them on the stand; in one beat in Lowndes county, where the returns showed that Cobb received 178 and Goodwyn nothing, the registrar, an organized democrat swore that only 42 voters were registered in that beat during the year 1894; in another beat in the same county, where the returns showed that Judge Cobb received 570 votes and Goodwyn nothing, the registrar an organized democrat testified that he registered only 152 voters. In Honeycutt beat Macon county, where the returns showed 106 for Cobb and nothing for Goodwyn, a gentleman by the name of W. M. Pierce an organized

democrat, who lives near Hardaway, and who had been constable of the beat, was given subpoenas for 53 of those returned as having voted in said precinct on the 6th day of November 1894, and commanded by D. D. Askew, the commissioner to summon said parties to appear before him and testify, he rode over the beat for three days and on Thursday Feb. 14th he returned the subpoenas endorsed not found, and he testified that he could not find a single one of said parties and could not find any one who had ever known them.

The testimony taken by Senator Goodwyn will make a book of 4 or 5 hundred pages, he has had three Notary Publics engaged for nearly a month, and hundreds of witnesses have been examined, the frauds were so glaring and outrageous that he could have got his seat by taking evidence in only 2 or 3 beats in Lowndes or Macon counties, but he thought he owed it to the people of Alabama to show up the ballot thieves in all their hideous blackness, and he has done it well, and at his own expense, the small amount allowed by congress will not reimburse him for his actual expenses to say nothing of the time he has spent in tearing open and exposing to view the foul corruption in the black belt. There is not the shadow of a doubt about him getting his seat, his evidence is not only convincing, but is beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty.

TARIFF CHIPS.

From Morgans Buzz-saw. "It makes" the average Democratic Congressman sweat to explain the new tariff law.

Diamonds comes free and sugar is taxed. And the Democratic party is at the bat. Put those three things together, will you?

Grover, would not sign the new tariff bill, but let it sugar-cure into a law. That is, he delayed it, while the sugar trust was importing more sugar and saving the duty.

That duty on coal gave Grover a bad case of malaria—either that or the water he took in his whiskey.

"The" trouble with the tariff is, they did not "tear off" enough of it.

The new tariff law seems to be increasing the manufacture of bonds.

The manufacture of bonds is not an infant industry, yet it is fostered by the present tariff laws.

We don't like the brand of prosperity which the present tariff law produces.

Confederate Soldiers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That applicants, entitled to benefit of said act for the year 1895, be and they are hereby permitted to file their next succeeding applications with the Judge of Probate of their respective counties, at any time before the first day of June, 1896, and for each succeeding year during the continuance of said act in force, such applicants shall be permitted to file such applications at any time before the first day of the fiscal year, at the expiration of which the fund provided for in said act is required to be divided among such applicants.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person who otherwise legally entitled to the benefits of said act, but who by reason of sickness, inability, or ignorance of its provisions, failed to avail himself of its provisions before the first day of June of the year 1894, shall have until the first day of June, 1895, to present the written application to the Judge of Probate of the county in which he resides, as provided for in said act and upon presenting and filing the same as required by said act with such Judge of Probate, as herein provided, he shall be entitled to receive a pro rata share, the same as if he had filed his application before the first day of June, 1894.

Approved February 5th, 1895.
Official— J. K. Jackson,
Secretary of State.

25 Cents.

The Guardian Angle, the sensational cartoon Populist paper, of Washington, D. C., is an 8 page, 6 column, steam-winder, brass-lined and copper-bottomed, and only 25 cents a year (in clubs). Send for it, or send 2 cent stamp for a sample copy, or send us list of names and get a free sample copy, 24 copies, 25 cents.

Guardian Angle, Washington D. C.

A BILL.

Be it enacted "An act to provide for the calling and holding of meetings of stockholders of railroad corporations in certain cases, and regulating the voting, the election of officers, and the transaction of other business at such meetings." Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That no corporation or association now or hereafter existing, under the laws of any foreign country, nor any of its agents, proxies, directors or representatives shall hereafter vote upon the capital stock of any railroad corporation of this state, nor hold offices therein, except in subordination to the provisions of this act.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That at any and all meetings of the stockholders of any railroad corporation of this state, of whose capital stock a majority is or shall be held or owned, directly or indirectly, by any one or more corporations or associations of any foreign country, every holder of the stock or shares of such corporation or association of any foreign country shall be entitled to appear and participate, either in person or by proxy; and, upon producing for inspection by the officers conducting such meeting a certificate of stock or shares in such foreign corporation or association, he shall, to the extent of the shares evidenced by such certificate, be entitled to vote upon any and all questions, including the removal or election of directors, submitted for action at such meetings, and every vote so offered shall be received and counted accordingly, so that out of the total vote, which otherwise might be cast at such meeting by or in behalf of such foreign corporation or association, every such stockholder shall be entitled, with like effect as if upon a lawful proxy from such foreign corporation or association, to cast such vote as shall ratably be equal to his holding (so evidenced) of the amount of capital stock shown by affidavits to be entitled to vote at such meetings of shareholders of such foreign corporation or association. In determining the presence of a quorum, and ascertaining and declaring the result of any ballot or election, the inspectors and officers conducting the same shall give full effect to the proper proportionate vote so cast by every such holder of stock or shares in such foreign corporation or association, to the same extent as if such votes were cast by such foreign corporation or association itself, and shall receive and count the votes offered by such foreign corporation or association itself only to the extent that the holders of its stock or shares shall have failed to avail themselves of their rights under this act.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the holding of stock or shares in any such foreign corporation or association shall at any election to be held under this act constitute qualifications for any office or position in any such railroad corporation in which it may be a stockholder, to the same extent and in the same manner as the holding of stock in such railroad corporations. Section 4. Be it further enacted, That whenever the holder or holders of not less than one-fifth of the stock or shares of any such foreign corporation or association, owning or holding a majority of the stock of any railroad corporation organized under the laws of the state, shall in term time or vacation, present to the judge of any court of record, exercising equity jurisdiction in the county where the principal office of such railroad corporation in this state is then situated, a verified petition setting up such interest and praying that a special meeting of the stockholders of such railroad corporation shall be convened and held, it shall thereupon be the duty of such judge to cause to be entered upon the records of his court an order convening a meeting of the stockholders of such railroad company at his principal office in this state, at a time to be fixed by the court not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the entry of such order. The court shall, in such order, appoint two disinterested persons to be judges of voting and election at such meeting. The clerk of such court shall give five days' notice of such meeting by publishing the order convening the same in some newspaper of general circulation, published in the county where the court is held. At such meeting the stockholders of

the railroad corporation and all stockholders of every such foreign corporation or association, being such stockholder in such railroad corporation, shall be entitled to appear and to vote thereat as hereinbefore provided; and the voters, at such meeting representing, according to the provisions of this act, not less than a majority of the capital stock of such railroad corporation may increase or decrease the number of directors, and may remove from office any or all directors and officers then in office and elect their successors, and may transact any other corporate business. The right of appearance and of voting at such meeting and eligibility to office thereat shall in all things be governed by the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this act, which provisions the judges of elections appointed by the court shall in all things observe and enforce in ascertaining and declaring the result of any such ballot, election or removal from office.

Such judges shall forthwith file a full report of such meeting, and the transactions and election thereat, and the result thereof, and the court shall have full power and jurisdiction on the petition of any person or corporation having the right to vote at such meeting to enforce by injunction or all proper summary orders the reported result of any such meeting or election.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect upon its approval by the governor.

Final Settlement.

State of Alabama } Probate Court of Shelby County, } said county.

Howell Sammons deceased, Estate of. This day came A. J. Sammons, administrator, de bonis non, of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered that the 28th day of January 1895 be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN S. LEEPER,
Judge of Probate.

The above settlement has been postponed until March 11th, 1895.

AN ATLAS FREE.

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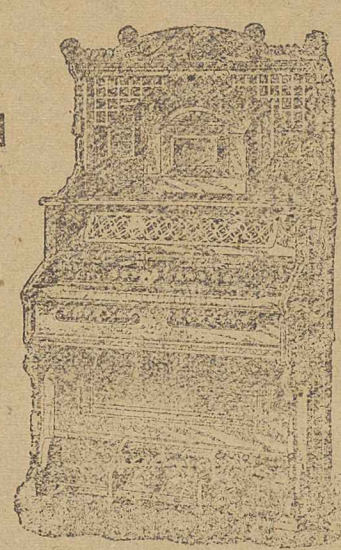
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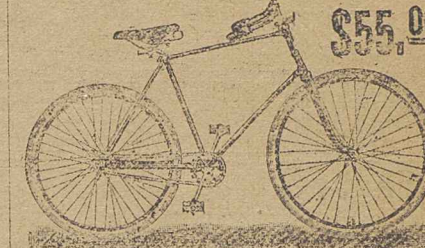
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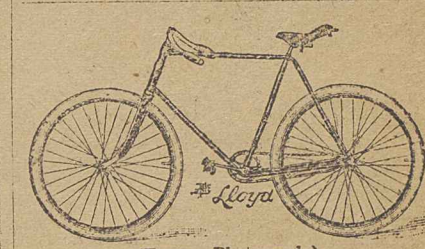
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